RICE 10 CENTS

# SATURDAY NIGHT

AUGUST 19, 1944

VOL. 59, NO. 50 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

## The Issues Are Emerging

THE heads of the two chief provinces of Canada—the provinces which between them contain two-thirds of the people and wealth of the nation—are now taking an attitude which means that the question of Dominion versus provincial rights will not, and cannot, be settled amicably at a conference table. If it has to be settled at all within the foreseeable future it will have to be settled by popular vote on a constitutional amendment; for it does not appear likely that it can be settled by the result of a Dominion election, even if the Progressive Conservatives were to run as a frankly Provincial Rights party and the Liberals as a frankly Dominion Rights one, both of which suppositions are improbable. As there is no settled procedure for constitutional amendment in this country, the outlook is obscure.

Mr. King's announcement that the conference will not be held until after the election should not, we think, be interpreted as meaning that he will fight the election on the Dominion rights issue. It means merely that he wants to go into his fight with Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis armed with a fresher and more indisputable mandate. Mr. Drew was ill-advised in the one passage of his speech that Mr. King pounced upon, the passage stating his desire to get rid of the King Government at Ottawa. Mr. Drew is quite entitled to want to get rid of the King Government at Ottawa, but he should not have mixed that desire up with a discussion of the provincial affairs of Ontario, in a provincial broadcast, and given the impression that he proposed to use the constitutional powers of the province to achieve that end.

Incidentally Mr. Drew's later disavowal of all intention to hold a provincial election is interesting but meaningless; he has already taken the one step which makes such an election inevitable, for the Liberal members of the Legislature on whose votes he depends cannot possibly support him in this anti-Dominion stand.

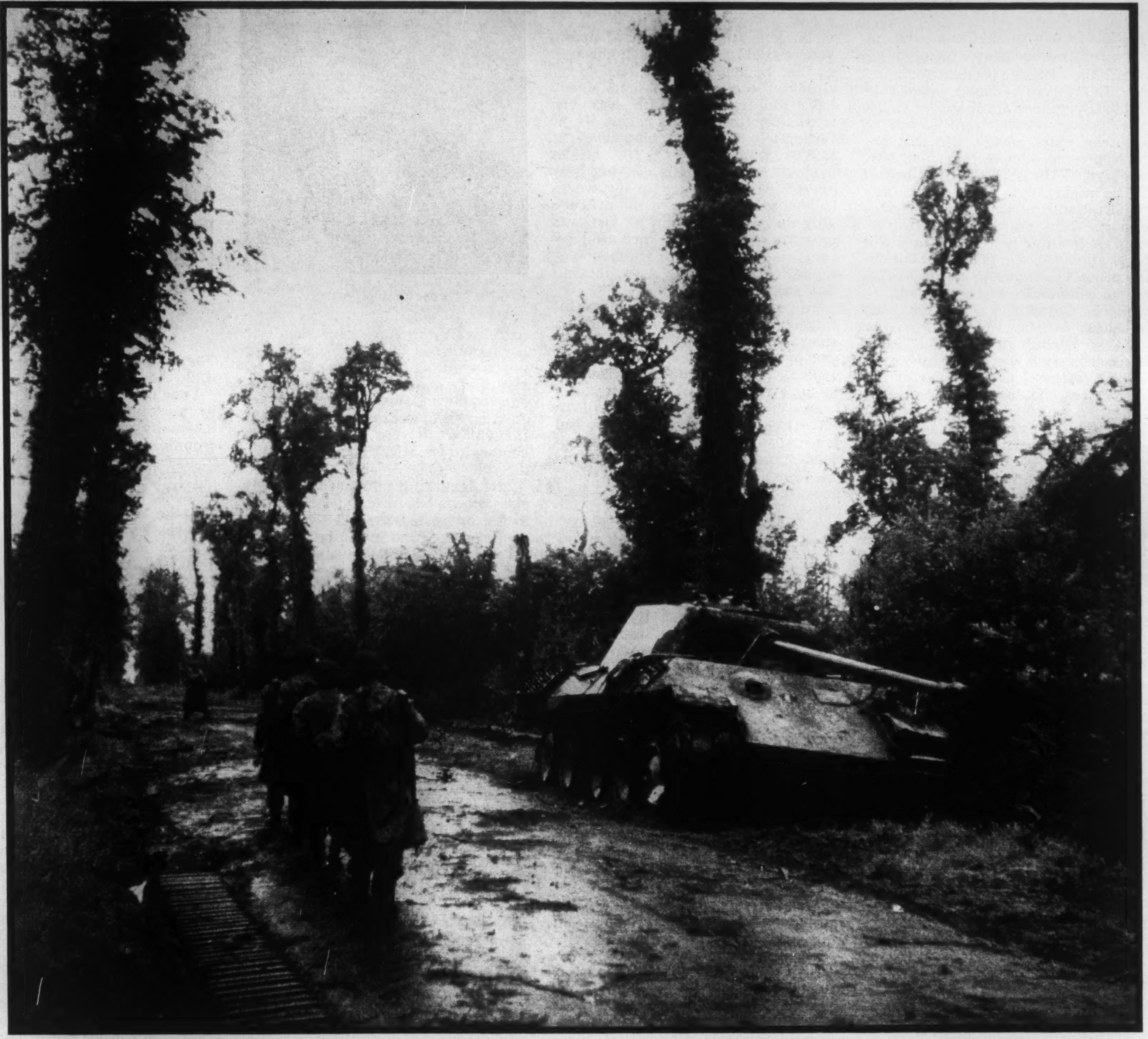
### Federal Election

IN PICKING the Baby Bonus as a good issue for Ontario, Mr. Drew may have presented the Liberals with a good issue for the Dominion. It is not a Dominion Rights issue, for, as we have already noted, there is scarcely any chance that the Bonus would be declared unconstitutional by the courts, and the Dominion is prepared to take that chance and is not asking any increase of its constitutional powers. In Ontario, even in federal elections, the Bonus may be made a detriment to the Liberals because of the tax burden on this province; in the rest of Canada the opposition of Ontario to the Bonus can be made into a decided asset to the Liberals and a decided handicap to Mr. Bracken.

After the election Mr. King (if returned to power) will be able to say to Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis in the conference that they are fighting the expressed will of the people of Canada as a whole if they go on resisting certain adjustments of powers between Dominion and province. But they will go on resisting, and we shall probably have another conference blow-up, with less picturesque accompaniments than when Mr. Hepburn lugged in the powder-keg.

Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis occupy identically the same position on this question. The Baby Bonus opposition is merely a symbol of Mr. Drew's whole attitude towards the extension of the Dominion power. Mr. Duplessis will obviously not use the same symbol, and will probably find one which Mr. Drew would not dream of using. But they are alike in their determination to restrict the Dominion within the narrowest limits that the Privy Council can find indicated in the British North America Act;—and the instant there ceases to be an "emergency" those limits become very narrow indeed. They will be collaborating together quite as amicably as Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Duplessis collaborated in the good old days, and perhaps with a little more naturalness, for after all Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis were both once Conservatives without the Prog., whereas Mr. Hepburn still likes to think of himself as a Liberal.

Mr. Bracken of course is not in this picture. He is no longer a provincial premier, and he is a federal party leader; and even when he was a provincial premier he was not anti-Dominion. It is one of the peculiarities of Canadian politics that we have no consistently Provincial Rights party and no consistently Dominion Rights party.



**Knocked out while trying to stem the Allied advance this Nazi giant Panther tank gets scarcely a glance from Allied infantry moving along a road in France. Thick hedgerows, affording perfect cover for snipers, and rain-soaked roads have added to the difficulties of troops fighting in the Bocage country, but now the decisive break-through has come.**

### Transferable Vote

THE multiplication of parties is fast providing an unanswerable argument for the transferable vote. In a mining constituency in Quebec in last week's election the first (and only) count returned a CCF candidate who received less than a quarter of the total vote polled; and we know enough of the constituency to be pretty sure that if there had been a provision whereby the electors could indicate their second choice this candidate would never have been elected. There were seven candidates, and it is safe to say that the supporters of any one of the other six, when once assured that their man could not win, would have shown a preference for anybody except the CCF man. You either want the CCF to win or you want it to lose; you never feel that it will "do just as well".

The great majority of the Union Nationale members were elected by the votes of much less than half the voters in their constituencies. We cannot here say dogmatically that if there had been second choices indicated they would not in many cases have returned the same man; but there is a distinct possibility that a few more Godbout men and a few less Duplessis men might have been returned, and that result would have been considerably closer to reflecting the actual will of the voters. If three parties poll 43, 33 and 23 per cent of the votes respectively, it is all right to be governed by the members elected by the 43 per cent if you are quite sure that the 56 per cent were not definitely desirous of keeping them out. If you have a second choice from the 23 per cent, and they all vote for the 33 per cent party, it is obvious that they do *not* want to be governed by the 43, and in that case the 33 per cent should rule.

### The Drew Broadcast

MR. DREW'S declaration of political war against Quebec, it must be remembered, was intended for Ontario provincial consumption and not for the nation at large. As a broadcast it stopped at the provincial boundary; as reading matter in the newspapers it cannot be quite so circumscribed, which may be a little embarrassing for Mr. Bracken. For Ontario the policy is practically perfect. It enables Mr. Drew to say to the Ontario voter, who like all voters everywhere is getting a bit tired of the regulation and regimentation which the national government has had to impose during the war, that if he will only give the

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## NAME IN THE NEWS

# Russian Violinist in Calgary Heads a Junior Symphony

### By COROLYN COX

OUT of the west shall come our culture! Anyway Jascha Galperin has smote the rock and brought forth water. In Calgary he has developed the Junior Symphony Orchestra of eighty five young people from eleven to eighteen years of age, with not one foreign name among them and only two Jews. He is cultivating love of music in our Anglo-Saxon stock. Only importation is himself. His orchestra is not a stunt, nor a publicity attraction. It is an artistic achievement of high standard, based on a continuing process of enduring cultural value to the community and to Canada.

Jascha Galperin is a Russian, born in Odessa in 1902. His father was by way of being a diamond king, amassed enough wealth to acquire the title of "citizen" and rise out of the persecution and discrimination meted out to less financially successful Jews. The family could live anywhere in Russia, mix with non-Jews, send their children to good schools. Music came early as a cultural advantage, with no thought of using it professionally. Jascha's instrument was the violin, but he studied music in the large, not just violin playing.

Looking back from the perspective provided by residence in Alberta and across the years of social upheaval that have occurred in his native land, Galperin reviews the ineradicable impressions traced on his child mind that hadn't at the time a meaning. He saw it going on in the streets in front of his eyes, the great pogrom of 1905, saw Jews rounded up and killed wherever they were found. In 1917 when there was terrible hunger in Odessa, an old man fell over on the street and died of starvation as Jascha was passing, and when he turned to see, his father pulled him along by the arm. It did not concern them. In 1918 came anarchy, revolutionaries opened the jails, political criminals burst out upon the city as a mad mob, killed every rich man they could find. Younger members of families killed their parents if they had worked against the revolution.

Galperin found that to be the son of rich parents was then to belong to the un-privileged class! However, as his parents had not worked actively against the revolutionaries, they were not killed. The Red Army came one night, turned them all out of their fine big home, sent them to live in a shack, while those who had formerly occupied shacks moved into the big houses.

## Crowds of Refugees

Galperin's parents managed to hang onto some money, set up credits outside Russia. They made no effort to escape themselves, but wanted their children to fare better. One son preferred to remain behind, Jascha chose escape. He loved music most of anything in the world, and it was arranged he should go to study in Germany, the next country Russia knew so well, whence had come so many of her teachers, engineers and musicians.

Galperin's father made arrangements for him, then sent him off alone to try his luck. He went by train to the Romanian frontier where it was possible to walk over the ice of the Dniester and so across the border. At Mogilev he found not all were idealists; money greased one's way, guards managed to be conveniently absent when crowds of refugees streamed across the river. He himself, a small sized lad of sixteen, wandered into Romanian villages with little attention paid to him. He struck out for Bessarabia, was arrested when he reached Belzy. Then an officer came to look over the crowd in the jail, sentenced each to several years in prison. But when he questioned Jascha, who was still hugging his violin, found he could play his instrument, he put him aside, later took him home with him. There in a beautiful musical library the officer confronted Jascha with the Mendelssohn violin concerto, and promised that if Jascha could manage the fiddle part so that he could at long last do his stuff on the piano, Jascha should have his freedom. With fear and trembling the lad set about it—he fortunately had done that concerto. But it didn't matter. The officer banged so hard Jascha couldn't hear his own part. Detained for two weeks to give violin lessons to the officer's very dull son, Galperin at last was given the promised reward of freedom, and proceeded to Kiesheneuvy, capital of Bessarabia. After that all was smooth sailing.

He got easily to Leipzig, where his father had arranged for him to study, then went to Vienna to settle, and put in three years on music in general, theory, conducting, *et al.* He thought to study in different European countries, then go back to Russia—after the trouble was over. But precursors of trouble for all of Europe began to crop up. Signs appeared on Vienna concert halls, "Jews and dogs not allowed". Galperin wondered.

## Europe a Place to Leave

He joined an Opera Company, went to Hungary, studied with Hubai in Budapest, then to Milan, and finally wound up in Bucharest. By this time he felt certain Europe was a good place to leave. He sought out the U.S. Consul, discussed the possibilities of emigrating to the modern Mecca of all musicians. The U.S. said the Consul, had too many musicians already, he would have to wait a long time on the quota, but if he got himself out to Canada, then it would be much easier to get in from there. Canada meant nothing in Galperin's mind, except wheat. But he chanced upon a C.P.R. inviting poster, "Go West Young Man", took heart, bought a ticket on a tourist luxury boat that gave him a lovely trip, in and out of every port from Algiers to Greenland and finally deposited him in Halifax.

Somebody knew somebody who thought there was a job to be had for a violinist out in Winnipeg, and Galperin bought his ticket for that city. In Winnipeg he eventually scraped acquaintance with a Ukrainian who could talk his language, and was taken round to the Royal Alexandra Hotel. After hearing him play, the Manager engaged him as leader of an orchestra composed of a Hungarian cellist, a Jew bass, an English pianist and a Canadian violinist. Nobody could speak Russian. Galperin made himself understood by playing on his violin what he wanted them to do. He was started in Canada. He succeeded.

Six months later the manager of the Capitol Theatre came from Calgary, offered him a job in his theatre as leader and violin soloist of his orchestra with a contract for a year at $100 a week. Galperin moved to Calgary, hadn't been there very long when the manager came round and asked whether he couldn't work up some symphonic jazz, get in a few saxaphones, sing a bit himself, get a little funny, get the orchestra singing, liven up his classical fare.

## Sticking Out His Chin

Galperin took his contract to a local lawyer, found he did not have to play symphonic jazz or be funny, stuck out his chin, was fired, wound up with six months' pay, extracted by his lawyer, in his pocket. Then the Hotel Palliser was anxious to have his services in a really nice little three-piece dinner orchestra that also played at Banff and Lake Louise in the summer.

There he was when Mount Royal College of Music, Calgary, affiliated with University of Alberta, asked him to join its staff as teacher of violin. Dr. W. G. Kirby, Principal, gave him every support in setting about doing a creditable, serious job. Then one summer while he was off playing at Lake Louise an American supersalesman invaded Calgary, and when Galperin returned he found fifty violin pupils enrolled in a scheme of teaching in classes of ten each, with parents coming along to watch the job. Jascha nearly went off his beat at the thought of it, but eventually succumbed to Dr. Kirby's insistence that he try it out.

**Jascha Galperin**

The value of violin taught in classes soon began to appear. Galperin got interested, started writing his own exercises and music for the purpose, wound up not only enthusiastic, but aware that he had a string orchestra on his hands. In six months the results were quite marvelous. He decided to add harmony, gathered a group of children too small to manage cello, so he gave them violas to use as cellos, with pegs inserted in the ends of the instruments and tiny chairs to sit on. Seventy children played Bach and Haydn in his first concert at the Grand Theatre to an audience of over 1500. Next he had to find teachers for woodwinds and brasses, and the parents went out and raised a fund to provide instruments and scholarships for lessons. Few parents care to pay for children to take lessons on the oboe or French Horn.

## In Full Symphony

In 1939 came the first full symphony orchestra, with a concert program including a Haydn symphony, Mozart's "Figaro" overture and Sibelius' Finlandia. Dr. Frederick Stayden and Arthur Bangamin pronounced they had never heard an orchestra like it. There is a beauty and purity in the tone these children produce, that makes their orchestra sound like no other.

Galperin's discipline has something to do with the result. He has taught them that an orchestra is like the world, and not all voices can be heard at once. There are times when the violins must play soft and listen to the oboe, hear what it has to say. Jascha says he doesn't know any bad words in English and they wouldn't understand Russian, so when displeased he just manages to convey his feelings with one look. They come to him anywhere from five and six years on, his children whom he loves so much, and he a bachelor who never supposed he would like or be able to manage children. He opens up their musical eyes before they have been so long in the dark, that like too many of their parents, it is too late and the musical sense has died.

Galperin has been wanting to go on to Toronto, just to try his powers in a bigger centre. So far no one has been found equipped to take his place. Calgary has sighed with relief that for one more season he is still theirs.

• •

### GLAMOR GIRL

RINGS on her fingers
Gossamer hose
Fabulous furs
An arrogant pose

And who is this creature
So richly arrayed?
Somebody's mistress?
No—somebody's maid!

MAY RICHSTONE.

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## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# Women Ministers: Reclaiming Swamps: CCF and the Recall

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE article of July referring to Mrs. Steeves it is stated that she "may be Canada's first woman Minister of State."

In the 1926 Canada Parliamentary Guide it is found that the Hon. Mrs. Walter Parlby was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of Alberta on August 13, 1921.

(MRS.) W. G. CAMPBELL.
*Edmonton, Alta.*

## Reclaiming Swamps

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE excellent article by Edward Murray on "Long Range Food Planning Now", July 15, is right on the beam until the paragraph "Canada in World Plans" on page 11. There he says: "Swamps and forests could be reclaimed."

I don't know exactly what he means by "reclaimed". In regard to swamps it usually means draining them and cropping them. It is a word not used in connection with forests and I cannot think of any other meaning except the forests could be cut down and the land devoted to agriculture.

I was very sorry to read that suggestion, because in forest improvement and conservation generally the Europeans, mad in many other respects, have apparently done the right things in the planting and care of forests.

If I remember correctly, it was in a book by Nora Waln entitled "Reaching for the Stars" that I read how the Germans, in early days, were cutting down forests in order to get land for food production. They finally reached the point where they discovered that as forest destruction proceeded food production became less. The policy was reversed. Forest was planted and it became a state policy, I understand, in Central Europe to have at least 18 or 20 per cent of the entire country protected with forest cover.

One good service provided by swamps is that they act as a reservoir for surplus water and thus prevent floods. For some reason or other we don't read much about floods in Europe and the large European rivers, at any rate, are not flood rivers. It will be tragic if we transplant into Europe our crazy practice of destroying forests and swamps and then building dams to check the resultant floods. And future generations of Europeans will not feel kindly towards us when they find their wells drying up and their crop production decreasing.

*London, Ont.* W. H. PORTER.
Editor, *Farmer's Advocate*.

## Racial Feeling

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM interested in your suggestion for an endowment for the promotion of translations of works of Canadian authors into the "other" Canadian language.

A short time after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier I made a somewhat similar suggestion.

My suggestion was made in a letter to the press and was that as a memorial to Laurier an endowment fund should be established, the income from which would be used to present prizes to university students who produced essays or pamphlets dealing with racial problems, in a constructive way, endeavoring to promote better understanding between the two great racial divisions in this country. Prizes to be given in an inter-collegiate French group, and also similarly in the secondary schools throughout Canada.

The suggestion received considerable favorable comment, at the time and some letters of commendation reached me. Among others I received a letter of warm approval from Prof. Squair who was at that time on the staff of Toronto University, and who offered to subscribe the sum of five hundred dollars towards such a Foundation should one be established.

A group of men met two or three times to discuss the proposal, but interest faded away, and the matter was dropped. That was about twenty-four years ago, and had the suggested Foundation been established at that time, and had it been followed by vigorous patriotic action in our schools and universities, it would by this time have been yielding a rich return in better understanding between French and English-speaking Canadians, as the first participants in the proposed competitions would by this time have been in their thirties and forties.

Why should not SATURDAY NIGHT start a column devoted to this business of promoting better inter-racial feeling in Canada?

*Unionville, Ont.* ALEX. D. BRUCE.

## CCF and Recall

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 29, H. A. L. Clarke expresses fears for democracy because, he says, CCF members must sign a document agreeing to resign their seats any time their local committee tells them they must do so.

Since SATURDAY NIGHT reaches other readers than those who reside in Saskatchewan, and some might give credence to these remarks, I would like to point out that the members of this movement choose their delegates from every constituency in the province, who meet annually at the provincial conference. Recently 800 of these delegates met in Regina, where the whole platform and policy were thoroughly canvassed and the discussion was wide open. I cannot imagine a more democratic procedure. Any member elected to represent the CCF in the legislature is expected to uphold the principles for which the movement stands. Should any elected member fail to do so he could be recalled, but only after two-thirds of his electors have signified their wishes that such action be taken.

This is a very different picture from that drawn by Mr. Clarke, who must have been reading the Regina *Leader-Post*.

*Regina, Sask.* G. E. EDELSTEIN

• •

### PROBLEM

THEY say a girl who's really clever
At risk of spinsterhood will never
Appear to have an ounce of brain,
Lest men her company disdain.

But do the male sex never fear
They'll get the gal who's dumb all year?
Or IF they draw the one who's clever—
Must she disguise the fact forever?

CLARA BERNHARDT.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

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P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years. Single copies 10c.

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Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL .................. New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK .......... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 59, No. 50 Whole No. 2683

# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

Conservatives an over-all majority in the Legislature they will see to it that the constitutional rights of this great province are protected from the invasions of the centralizing Liberals, but that this cannot be done so long as the Drew Government is dependent on Liberal support for its majority. This would work well in any province; after all Quebec itself has just put in a Government whose chief plank is pushing the Dominion back where it belongs. But in Ontario it has the additional advantage of the anti-French emotional appeal which at the moment has been given unusual force by the anti-British oratory which featured so much of the Quebec campaigning. For federal purposes this would not be nearly so effective; the behavior of Quebec never excites the other provinces as it does Ontario. Mr. Drew's broadcast was the most complete evidence that for the moment he is well satisfied where he is and has no desire to wander into the federal field. And indeed the more we look at that field the more we ask ourselves, why should he?

We do not propose to join in the cry against Mr. Drew for promoting disunity between the races. There is a good deal of unrealism talked and written on this subject. The province of Quebec has just voted into power a party whose declared policy is certainly not the promotion of national unity, a party which in the very beginning of the war sought to win (and nearly did win) a snap election by protesting against every kind of emergency power taken by the national government for the purposes, and for the period, of the war, a party which in set terms demands the most limited participation in the war, and which really would like to see Quebec withdrawn from it altogether. (That this party in last week's election secured one-half the seats with little more than one-third of the popular votes is very easily overlooked by outsiders.) It was quite inevitable that the resentment aroused by this behavior would seek and find expression in the language of some political leaders, and there has unquestionably been a feeling of frustration in the minds of many English-speaking Canadians so long as it was not finding expression. Mr. Drew has made himself a mouthpiece for the present feelings of a very large part of the people of Ontario; and we are not at all sure that his frankness will not have some good effects even in Quebec. It is one thing to create a new division in the Canadian people; it is quite another thing to give expression to a division which is already there.

## PRAYER FOR A FALLEN AIRMAN

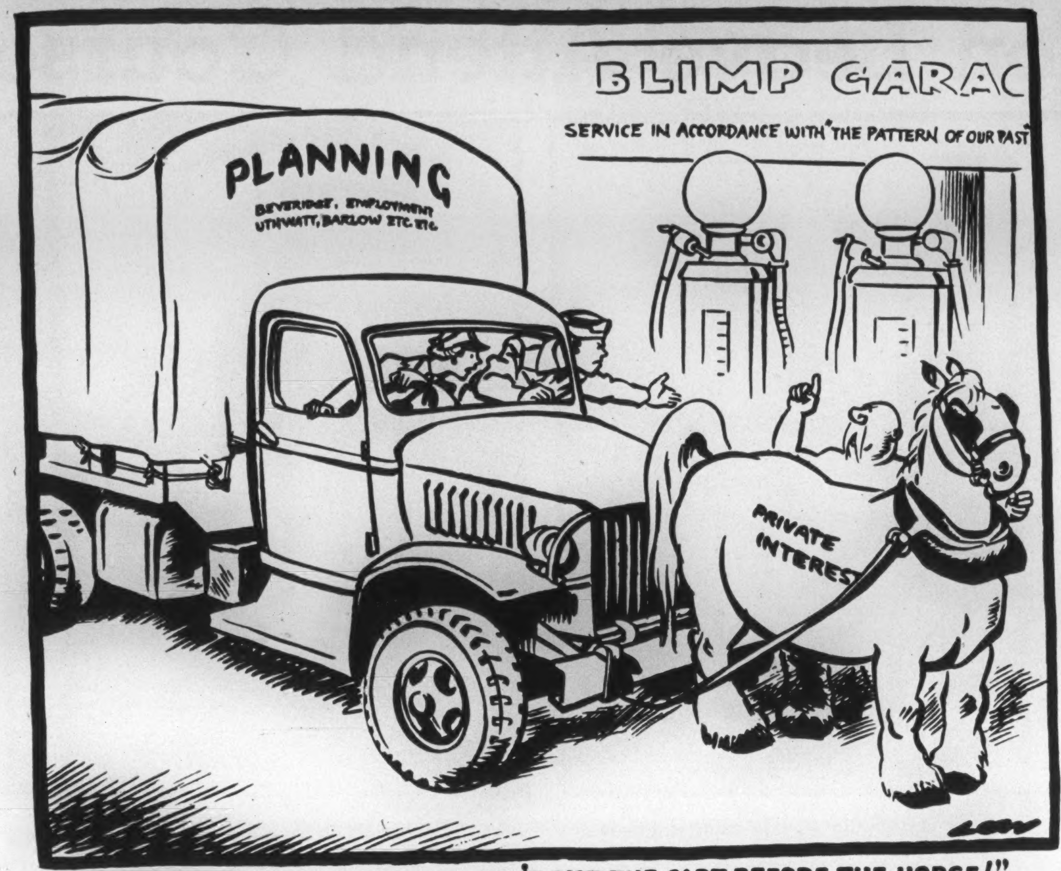
DEAR God: His wings are broken now, and You
Must find some worthwhile spot to post him to.
Let him have charge of winds that like to play
With boys, and kites and northing gulls in May—
Gay winds that stir the drowsy pines awake
And trail their playful fingers in the lake.
So can I calmly face the breathless starlit night,
And know that he is only resting from a flight.

H. C. Grant

## CCF and Recall

IN LAST week's issue Mr. H. A. Voaden, a CCF candidate in Toronto, stated that he does not have to sign an agreement that he will resign his seat if the local CCF committee wants him to, and that old stalwarts "have never heard of it being done by the party in Ontario or elsewhere in Canada". This week Mr. G. E. Edelstein of Regina writes to say that in Saskatchewan if an elected CCF member should fail to uphold the principles of the movement "he could be recalled, but only after two-thirds of his electors have signified their wishes" to that effect.

We do not know whether Mr. Voaden, if elected, would be subject to recall by two-thirds of his electors, for that is a different matter from being subject to recall by the local committee, and he did not deal with it in his letter. It is evident however that whatever the old stalwarts may say, the principle of the recall is upheld by the CCF in at least some parts of the Dominion—and parts where the party is very powerful. It is a principle for which some argument can be presented, but it is entirely incompatible with the British parliamentary system, in which the freedom of the elected member to advise the Crown in accordance with his best judgment is a prime necessity.


BLIMP GARAC
SERVICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH "THE PATTERN OF OUR PAST"
PLANNING
BEVERIDGE, EMPLOYMENT
UTHWATT, BARLOW ETC. ETC.
PRIVATE INTEREST
LOW

"DAMMIT, YOUNG MAN, WE MUSTN'T PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE!"

*—Copyright in all Countries.*

It is no part of the British theory that the electors of a constituency will always know better than the elected member what action it is desirable for the legislature or government to take in a given situation. The member is supposed to have familiarized himself with that situation before he votes; the electors are not supposed to pay much attention to such things between elections—which we venture to suggest is a very reasonable supposition. The member has access to a mass of information which the electors cannot possibly consult. They always have the right to get rid of him at the next general election if they are prepared to be represented by one of the other candidates who may present themselves. The idea of throwing him out without knowing who will be chosen to succeed him does not in these circumstances appear to offer very great advantages. It may not be undemocratic; the question is whether it is a wise arrangement for democracy.

We are also extremely curious to know whether the majority which can effect a recall in Saskatchewan is two-thirds of the whole constituency or two-thirds of those who voted for the CCF candidate.

## Quebec Election

WE WENT to press last week just before the results of the Quebec and Alberta elections became available. The terrific speed with which political events have moved since the closing of our last pages makes it impossible to do more than comment in the most cursory manner upon their meaning and importance.

Mr. Godbout might just as well have saved himself the trouble of dismissing Mr. Bouchard and explaining to various rural audiences how many Quebec citizens his government had managed to keep out of compulsory military service. Neither of these somewhat degrading performances served to keep him from a defeat which on the whole was honorable enough and would have been still more so if he had avoided those actions. Non-French-Canadians will do well to remember, when assessing the attitude and behavior of the province of Quebec, that Mr. Godbout's party, which represented in the main the policy of co-operation with the rest of Canada for the winning of the war, obtained about 40 per cent of the popular vote and won about 40 per cent of the seats, whereas the Union Nationale, whose majorities in the main were slim, polled about 36 per cent of the popular vote and won 50 per cent of the seats.

The disaster to the Liberals was brought about largely by the presence on the candidate lists of numerous CCF and Bloc Populaire candidates who, as it is now clear, had not the slightest chance of winning, but who drew their main strength from the Liberal vote. The Bloc Populaire was composed mainly of former Liberals who for various reasons (chiefly connected with federal affairs) had broken with the Liberal party but would not unite with the Union Nationale; it elected only four members and will not even hold the balance of power, and may probably be written off as a revolt which succeeded in nothing except to place in power a party which most of its members detest. The CCF elected one member, but had it given its support to Liberal candidates in Laurier and St. Henri (where it could never have hoped to elect members) two more seats would have been added to the Liberal column and taken from the Union Nationale.

The question of the administrative record and provincial policies of the Government and its leading Opposition party did not enter into the election campaign in the slightest degree; it may indeed be doubted whether in the province of Quebec it ever does. The fight was on the policies of the Dominion Goyernment, and no Quebec Liberal can complain of that fact because the French members of the Dominion Government in 1939 brought the full weight of the federal situation to bear on the provincial elections and secured the defeat of the Union Nationale by threatening to resign and leave French Canada without representation in the Dominion cabinet if Mr. Godbout were not elected. The war situation at the time may have seemed to justify this extreme procedure but its long-term results have not been good.

The device could not be repeated, and the Quebec electors of French language evidently realized that they could now kick the King Government in the slats without exposing themselves to the risk of being conscripted for overseas service by a wholly English-speaking Government at Ottawa. They are in a way entitled to a certain amount of self-expression at Quebec, for while the war is on their representatives at Ottawa dare not do other than collaborate with a Liberal Government however much they dislike some of its policies, because the alternative is a conscriptionist Government; at Quebec they can work off some of their resentment without too much danger. If Mr. Drew has his way in the Progressive Conservative party this condition may be prolonged into the postwar period, for Quebec members obviously could not co-operate with a party expressly elected on an anti-Quebec platform, and they are not likely to co-operate with the CCF.

A communique from Cardinal Villeneuve dated the day before the election did not, unfortunately, reach the electors until two days after the polling. It was a scathing denunciation of Mr. Henri Bourassa, a leading advocate of the Bloc Populaire, for some of his campaign utterances, and its posthumous appearance no doubt afforded great satisfaction to Mr. Godbout.

# The Passing Show

THIS rocket that disintegrates in the stratosphere is obviously the perfect secret weapon. Even the side that uses it can never find it again.

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Out of 176,000 mottoes submitted in a competition the Japanese have chosen a new war slogan which runs: "Iki, Waki, Konki, Sookekki." All we can say is that it didn't require a competition for us to develop "Hinky dinky parly voo."

•

Well, the new Bloc turned out to be just a chip.

•

The Peace Now people are not getting very far. But if they would be frank and state their real program, which is Peace Without Russia, they would get still less far.

•

Quadruplets were born to a Brazilian father who already had forty-five children. This seems unfair; he will scarcely notice them.

•

A Solomon Islands chief knows there was a woman among the Jap forces, because he ate her. Wonder if he can describe the difference in flavor.

•

One reason for the haste of Parliament to prorogue is obviously that it felt it could no longer compete with the war news.

•

Parliament has put up a sign: "Don't shoot the bankers for the next ten years; they are doing their best!"

•

With the Dominion Government operating their Tramways, Montrealers can now ride in Mr. King's cars on the King's highway.

•

This demand for simplification of income tax is a bit dangerous. First thing you know the CCF will be getting into power and simplifying our incomes.

•

### Bourgeois

With Phyllis on the mountain peak
The atmosphere is rare.
She praises Phidias the Greek,
And my response is poor and weak.
I cannot breathe her air.

With Chloe in the steamy vale
Discomfort still is mine.
Her sexy talk is tough and stale.
I'm a distraught and timid male,
Embarrassed by her line.

With Dolly, half-way up the steep,
I walk in full content.
She's not exalted and not cheap.
Her talk nor frivolous nor deep,
And oh, I'm glad I went!

J. E. M.

•

We bet Herr Hitler wishes he had some of those hidden reserves he has been hearing about in the Canadian Bank Act revision.

•

"Dewey's campaign strategy is waiting on events," says a New York headline. Bracken's is just waiting.

•

It would be a nice attention to send Hitler a copy of "The Last Time I Saw Paris."

•

General Eisenhower has given citations to two Negro units of the United States army for exceptionally fine work on D Day. But in Philadelphia Negroes are not good enough to be allowed to operate streetcars. And in Canada —well, never mind.

•

American troops are not to be allowed to read British newspapers for fear they will influence their political decisions. Is there a proposal to repeal the Declaration of Independence?

•

It now appears that the CCF was defeated in Alberta because it is an old party. They age rapidly in that climate.

•

Mr. Drew objects to childless Ontarians being taxed to support large-familied Quebeckers. From him that hath not shall not be taken that which he hath to help him who hath.

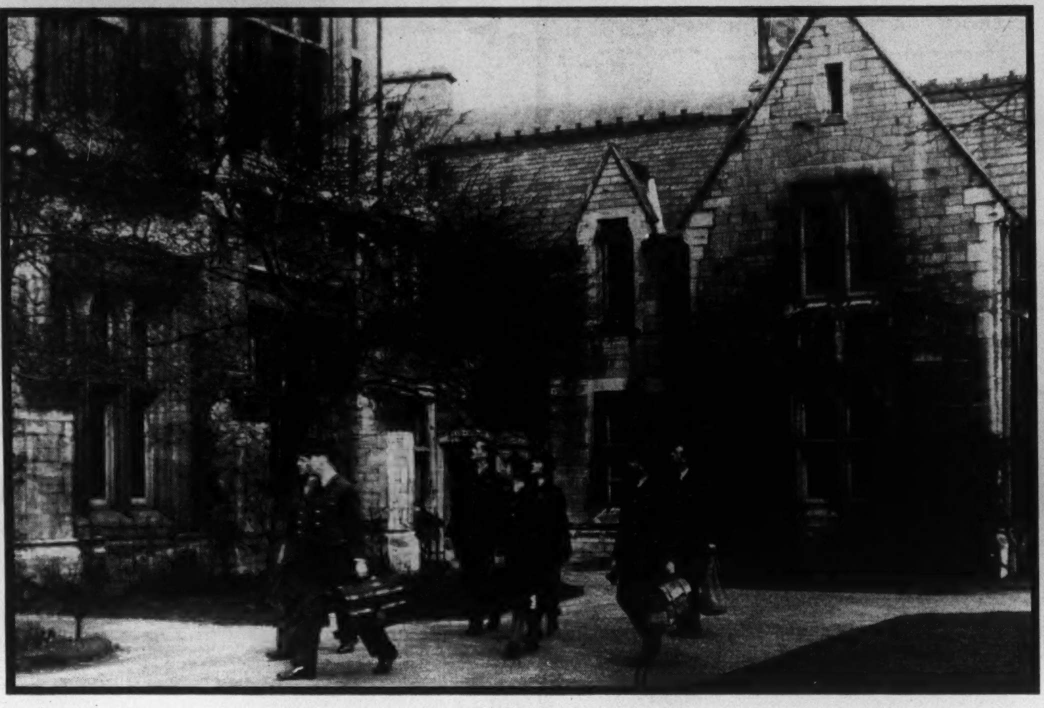
•

A wave of optimism is reported to be sweeping Canada. A permanent wave, we trust.

•

A suggestion from Whateley's Rhetoric, 1851. "As long as men confine themselves to calm argumentation and abstain from insult, libellous personality and falsification of facts I earnestly hope no force will ever be employed to silence them." The man would take all the humor out of politics.

# Canadians on Leave Attend Courses at Oxford



Members of the RCAF on leave arrive at historic Oxford University to take short courses.

It's not all book-grinding, as witness this informal discussion before class convenes.

In one of Balliol College classrooms, Professor Allington of Oxford lectures to visiting Canadians.

"I saw the spires of Oxford
As I was passing by,
The gray spires of Oxford
Against a pearl-gray sky."

TEN YEARS ago those lines were little more than high school memory work to most Canadian boys and girls but today those same gray spires and all that is so closely bound to them are creating an unforgettable niche in the lives of many of our service men and women who are enriching themselves by attending the short courses at Oxford University.

Each week 48 members of the Royal Canadian Air Force leave their stations and go to Balliol College, Oxford or one of the other 25 universities in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. There in company with service personnel from Australia, New Zealand and the other parts of the British Commonwealth and the United States they undertake a brief cultural course that enlightens them in the ways of our fellow-fighters in the United Nations.

Courses in Current History, Economics, Politics, English Literature, Social Developments and even specialized subjects such as "Forestry in Britain," "Modern Polish Architecture," "The British Library Services," and "Science and Detection of Crime," are offered as lectures and for discussion. Blessing of all this studying is that there are no examinations.

Thousands of members of the many forces who have enjoyed these courses since they started three years ago remember in them one of the most pleasant weeks of their service career. It is not all book-grinding. There are social functions, concerts, informal discussions, visits to the industrial plants and historical spots in the vicinity and comradeship with the undergraduates of the University.

To the Canadians attending Oxford, Lady Tweedsmuir who lives nearby, has been most hospitable. They have visited her and browsed through her well-stocked library and they know that the welcome extended is a sincere token of the regard she developed for Canada while she lived here as wife of the former governor-general, the late Baron Tweedsmuir.

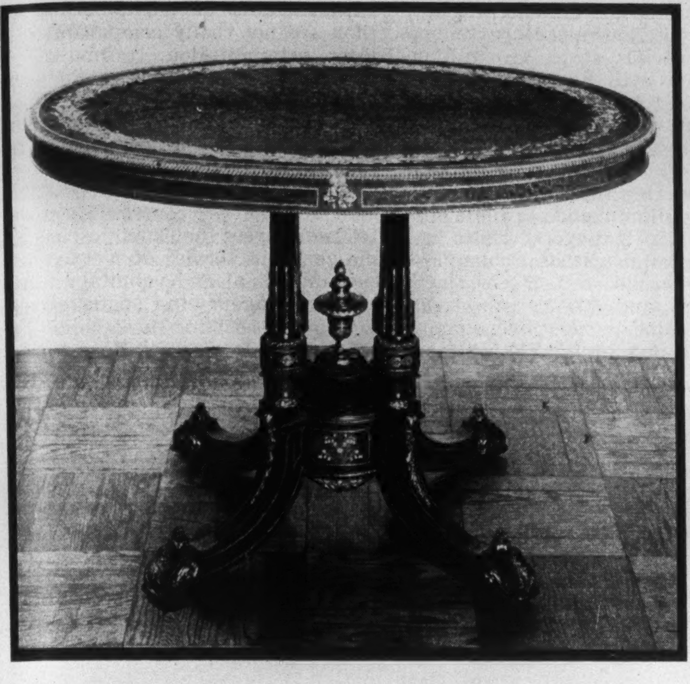
Arrangements for these pleasant excursions into the fields of learning and comradeship are made by the Education Branch of the R.C.A.F. Overseas, the Canadian Legion Educational Services and the British Council. Recently reciprocal courses have been started in Canada at the University of Toronto for Royal Air Force, New Zealand, Australian, French and other United Nations service personnel.

From top of Balliol College, a charming undergraduate points out storied Oxford's cloisters and towers.

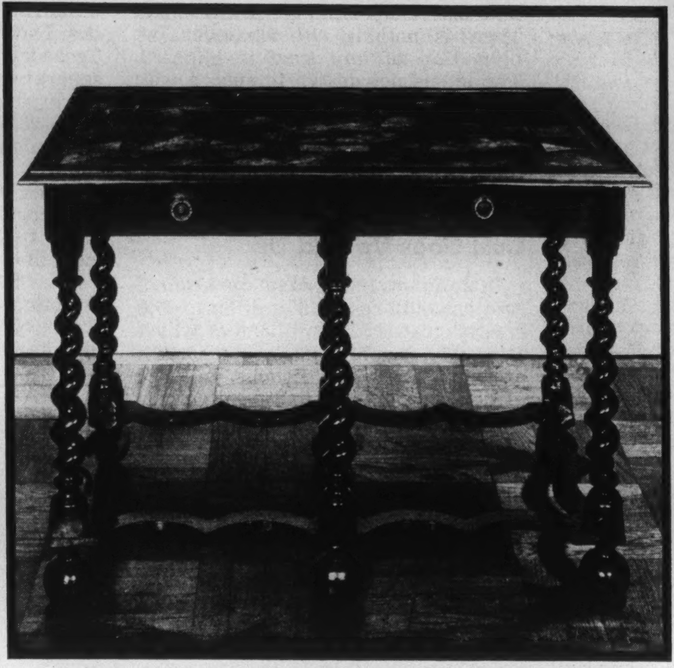
At dinner in the dining hall of Balliol College they talk over the day's happenings.

To Canadians at Oxford, Lady Tweedsmuir, who lives nearby, has been a gracious hostess.

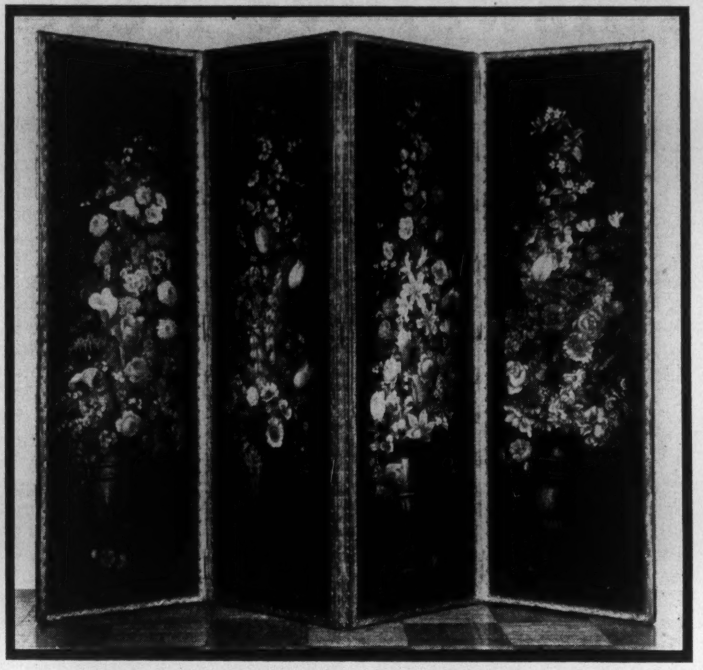
# Museum Shows Rare Exhibit of Fine Furniture



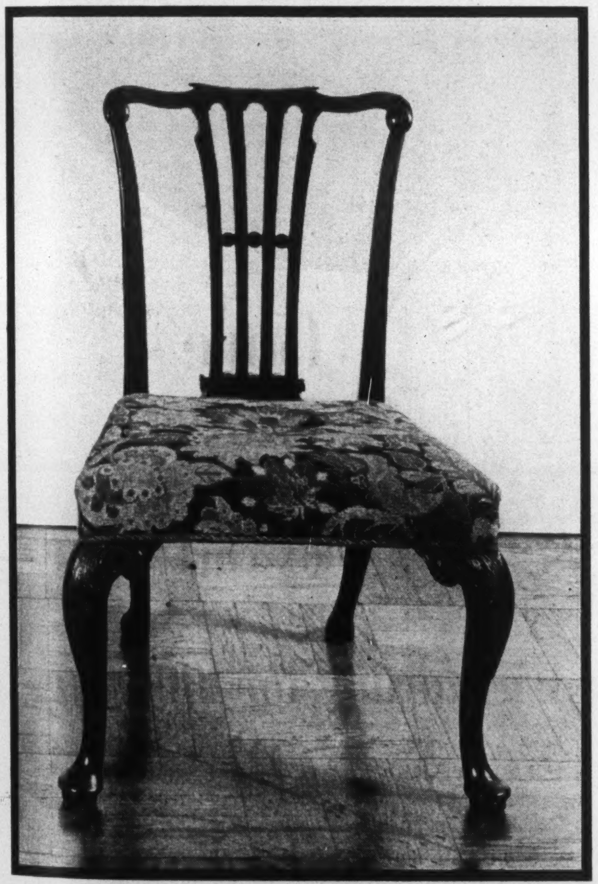
Rare oval table, veneered with thyawood and inlaid with band of colored ivory is French, Second Empire, about 1860.



William and Mary table (1690), with spiral legs, walnut top and sides veneered with beautifully patterned wood.



Dating from the late 18th century is this hand-painted leather screen, its edges bound with gilded leather.



Chair (late George I) with cabriole legs and club feet, its especially large seat designed expressly to accommodate the hoop skirts of the period.

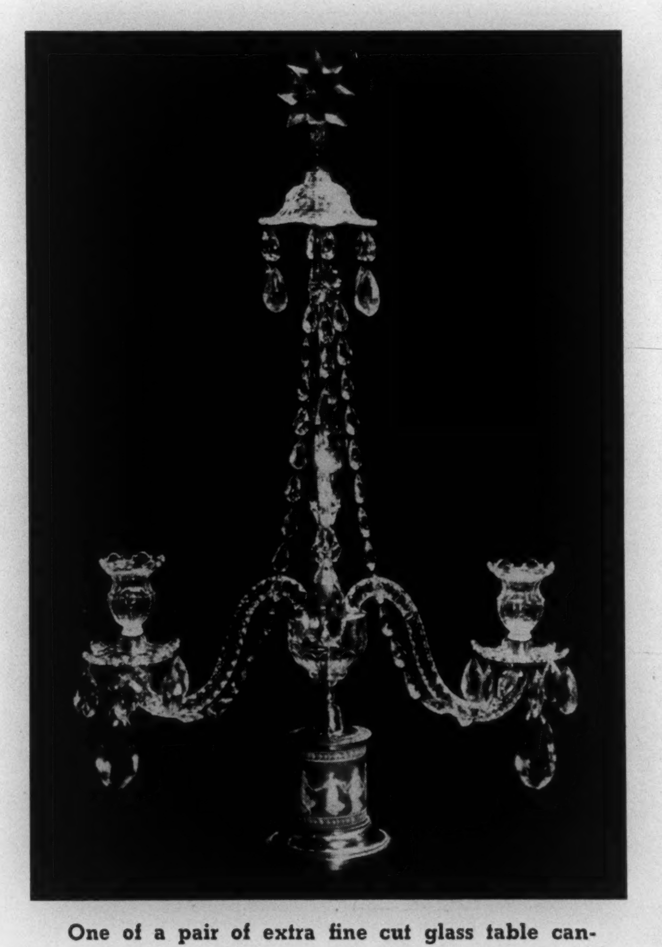
BETWEEN 5,000 and 7,000 people visit the Royal Ontario Museum between two and five every Sunday afternoon, which is said to be practically "tops" for museum attendance on this continent. A cynic might attribute this rather startling evidence of Toronto's yearnings for things cultural to the comparative dearth of other Sunday recreation. But whatever their reasons, the many boys and girls in uniform, family parties and couples strolling hand in hand through the museum's spacious halls must realize some benefit from even such superficial exposure to the accumulated culture of the ages.

It is natural, perhaps, that what is most familiar and close to their lives should attract the largest crowds. Right now, with war on, exhibits of guns and weapons of all kinds are continually surrounded, particularly by service men. "Come on, I want to see if they've got an air-gunner in there," a lad in Air Force blue was overheard joking with a friend.

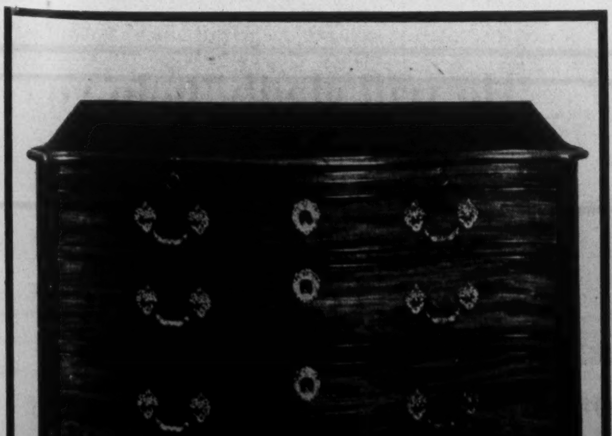
Perhaps that young couple stopping to examine the rich and varied collection of antique furniture, china, glassware and silver which was Mrs. Josephone Eaton Burnside's generous gift to the Royal Ontario Museum, may not realize that these articles rank very high as collector's pieces. But even if they cannot evaluate the brilliant artistic craftsmanship represented in this exquisite hand-made furniture, they will come away with a new appreciation of beauty of line, form and decoration, which may influence them to turn thumbs down on some of the chrome and metal monstrosities generally known as "Moderne" furniture.

Altogether 200 articles, including china, glassware, silver and 75 pieces of furniture were given to the Museum by Mrs. Burnside, always a rich and generous patron of the arts. Known as the Burnside Collection, it is exhibited on the ground floor of the Royal Ontario Museum at Bloor and Avenue Road, where it is made available to a wider circle than is possible to any private collection. It has no historical associations.

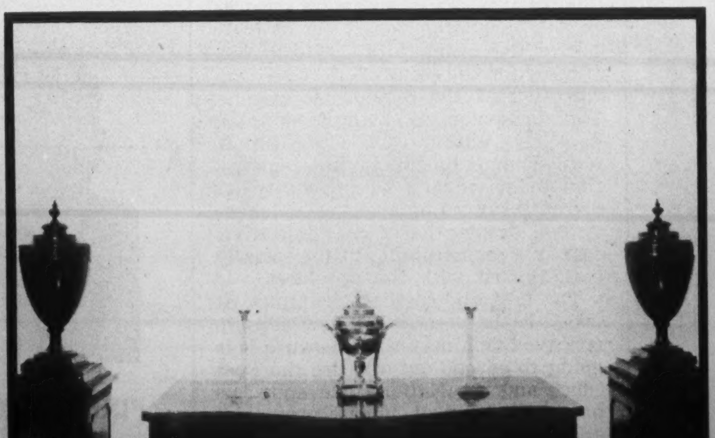
Practically unmatched in any collection is the oval table (left above), which is one of the best examples of French furniture craft of the Second Empire, about 1860, a most luxurious period. Penny-pinching was farthest from the mind of the connoisseur who commissioned the making of this table, which experts figure must have cost around $1500. It is veneered with thyawood (an oriental wood), exquisitely inlaid with a band of colored ivory (sprays of lily of the valley), and has wide mountings of ormulu.



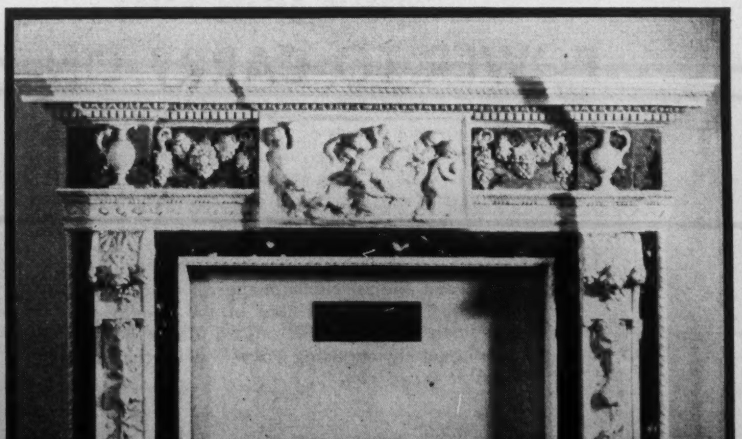
One of a pair of extra fine cut glass table candelabra, with Wedgwood figures about the base, and trimmed with fine ormulu. Date about 1800.



Serpentine fronted mahogany chest of drawers, with writing slide and original hardware. English, 1760.



This mahogany sideboard table (English, about 1770), with fitted knife urns is a superb example of Adam's plainer style.



Pergolesi mantle of white and colored marbles, sculptured with characteristic centre panel of cupids by Cipriano (1795).

# Are Family Grants the Answer We Need?

## By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

**In this critical survey of the plan for cash family grants Dr. Whitton points out that administration properly belongs in the provincial sphere, that costs haven't been accurately estimated and that the benefits are to be distributed with "no obligations of any kind". It might be better, she says, to make cash grants to the provinces to enable them to extend their present social machinery and services.**

IN THE last fifteen years, governments, professional, labor, business, agriculture and welfare interests have studied schemes for health care at social cost, extensively. Provinces have experimented. The Heagerty Committee sat two years: its report has been before the Social Security Committee for two sessions: extensive evidence has been submitted. Now, a worried Committee has referred it to conference with the Provinces.

In contrast, cash family grants were scarcely known in Canada. Father Lebel proposed a plan in 1929; it was not taken up. Quebec's Social Insurance Commission, sent to Europe to study the scheme, reported against it in 1930. Little attention was paid to it in Canada for years. Beveridge's Report brought it forward again. Dr. Marsh, admitting his report was put out in six weeks, proposed an "all out" plan for Canada. The Women's Sub-Committee on Reconstruction had Dr. Marsh as their adviser. There have been no open hearings, no official inquiries on the subject.

Introduced in the House on July 17, Bill 161, an "outline" measure of less than five pages, passed the Commons, August 1 after less than seven full days' debate. The country is bewildered at the breathless speed of enactment of a measure of such drastic social change as this is.

It is not a social but an economic measure to give away benefits to certain groups, for its purpose is (see the Minister of Justice, Hansard, July 25, p. 5471): "to allocate to every child . . . . a certain monthly benefit, the only condition attached being that the person to whom the money is paid shall apply it for the maintenance and better upbringing of the child. There is nothing else whatever: no obligation of any kind is imposed. The bill is not drawn in such a way that if it were shown that a person had received the allocation and misapplied it he would commit an offence. Offences are set out in the act but that is not one of them."

### Cost Goes Up and Up

In January 1944 official spokesmen said it would cost $150 millions. The revised cost is $250 millions of which (through some as yet uncertain amendments to the Income Tax Act of next session) $50 to $60 millions is to be drained back by treating present "exemptions" as "allowances". Even so, $250 millions is about $¾ millions a day. The estimate is not actuarial but merely departmental: casual testing against 1931 tables suggests it may be $300 millions. Political pressure is already sharp to make the grants flat rate, uniform for large families and to raise the age limits for youngsters still at school. It is a safe surmise that in the Canadian political picture, the cost will exceed $400 millions—a million a day—within twenty-four months of proclamation. Even $250 million exceeds slightly all our annual disbursements by all units of government on all forms of health and welfare in a heavy unemployment year: it exceeds by $100 millions all outlays on all education, public and private, from nursery school to university: it exceeds by $50 millions total *capital* in all general hospitals in Canada. It is equivalent to an addition of $10 billions to our national debt at 2½ percent. How can we assure any comparable social return?

Unfortunately criticism of the bill is being misrepresented as opposition to any better provisions for child and family life in Canada. Patriotism demands an honest examination of the plan, as revealed in the measure and in the Commons Debate. If sound, just and workable, it will gain from scrutiny. If not, it and the beneficiaries and the decent taxpayers of this country, who face its impact in 1945 will all be served by the same scrutiny. The wise course would be its reference now to an impartial Commission of Inquiry to report on it for next session, when the Government already admits it will bring down amendments.

### The Logical Administrator

The problem of good public welfare provisions for children involves the "screening out" of trustworthy from incompetent or culpable parents, reinforcing aid to the former and the substitution of wholesome for vicious guardians in the case of the latter, *and*, all along the line is the need for humane, efficient, economical administration.

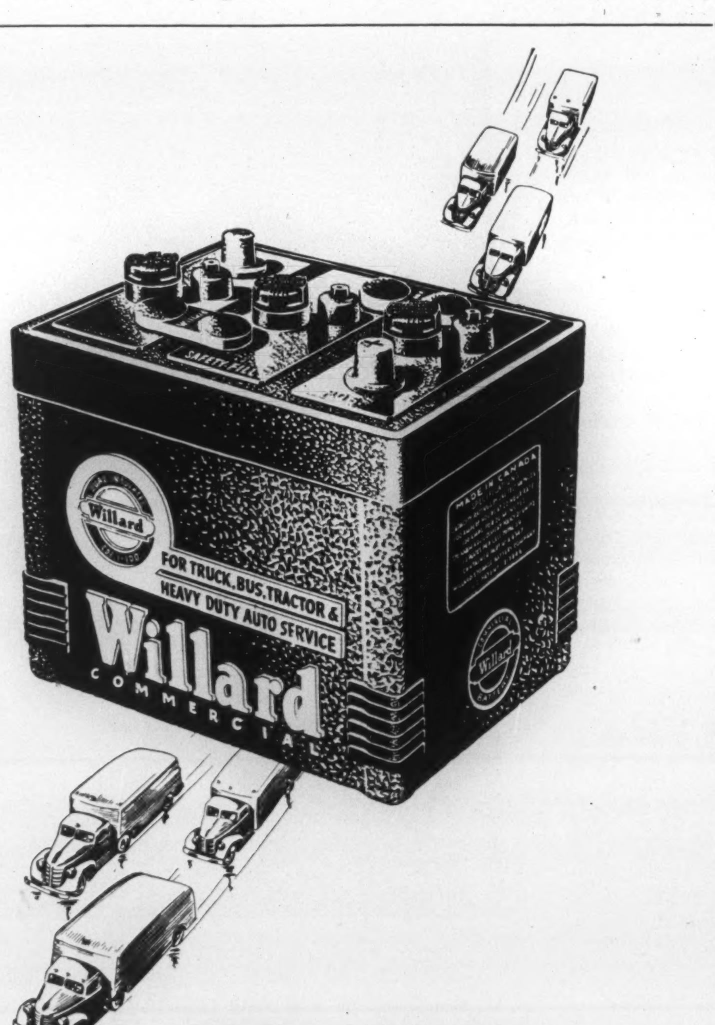
The endeavor to supersede, instead of supplement, the provincial services in this measure, means the by-passing of the community's natural machinery for the socially effective identification of the responsible parent. The endeavor to bring Dominion handling within the Constitution, without amendment, invites registration and payment *first*, no penalty but discontinuances of grant, and leaves (when disaster has come) initiative, cost, and responsibility of the socially maladjusted with the provinces.

The first and costliest drainpipe of waste is the creation of new administrative machinery that, because it is going to spread out and use the Post Office and the National Revenue Department (and, it hopes, provincial and local resources), is concealed in a multiple distribution of costs. The costs of bankclearing 1½ to 2 million cheques monthly is incidental. There are to be two registrations of children, one for age etc., one for income claim: there is at present provision for affidavits, none for verification of vital statistics. That will have to come on a scheme where grant varies with age!

The postal service are to be the "welfare intake officers"—city "posties", rural carriers, the "wicket" presumably in town or village. Forms will go to postal headquarters and be routed back to local offices of the new Dominion Welfare Ministry to be set up in every province. Then all the checking will begin for statistics, citizenship, status, etc., with a parallelel run on income tax checking for the National Revenue Department. Treasury officials state 3½ million separate files will be required,—the mere physical maintenance of these, with 25,000 to 30,000 additions by birth monthly, is staggering. The issuance monthly of 1½ to 2 million cheques, covering these children, and of over ½ million "quids pro quo" of some type for taxpayers, offers an incredible administrative problem.

The "500 inside staff, 500 welfare investigators and 600 treasury officials", estimated by the government, just cannot handle it: 500 welfare workers would mean at least 30,000 families to a worker: even 30,000 workers mean each has 500 families —and half of them are in rural areas.

The Dependents' Allowances Board experience is quoted for cost, but they are not really comparable. Unless rehabilitation estimates be wrong, one half the Forces are young, unmarried, without child dependants. They are all under regimental control, Dominion Government payees, their military pay and advocate offices handling their applications, their income etc. under control. Even with 1400 employees the Dominion has had the generous service of every provincial, municipal and voluntary family protection agency in Canada, at purely nominal cost for these *civilian* dependants, as a war measure. To sug-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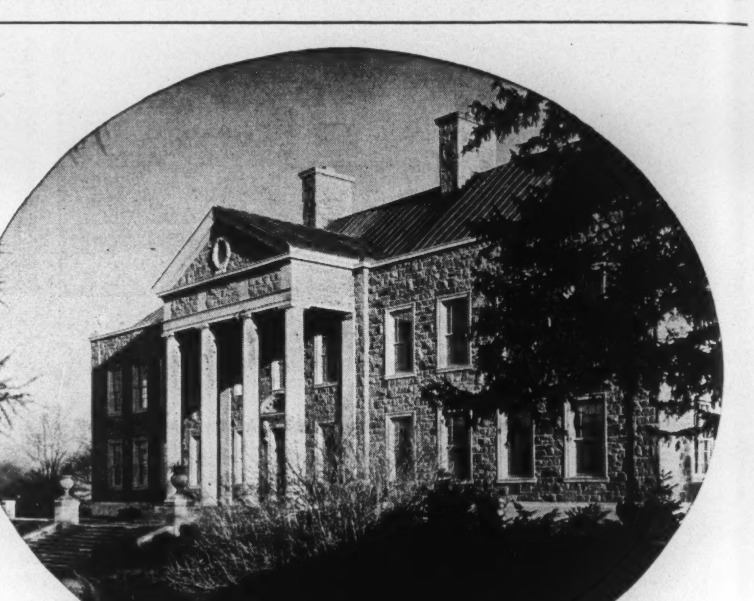

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gest that the provinces will place these services under a Dominion Minister for *delegated* duties in civilian families in peacetime raises a constitutional queston, completely destructive of the social structure under Confederation.

Dr. J. A. Corry was one of the most capable of the technical experts on the Sirois-Dafoe Report. In *Public Affairs* (Vol. 7, No. 2) he writes (*inter alia*): "Nothing that has happened during the last three years gives any real ground for thinking that the Dominion is the suitable agency for the administration of social services other than contributory insurance schemes. Indeed the apparent ineptitudes shown by Ottawa in its wartime dealings with the municipalities suggests the contrary . . . The administration of social services generally speaking should be a municipal, provincial responsibility. Of course if social services are to be provided on a scale on which they now seem likely to be demanded, it is imperative that there should be a thorough overhauling of provincial public welfare organization and an equally thorough reorganization of municipal government, enlarging the municipal unit in most cases and improving the quality of the municipal civil service. In the main the role of the Dominion should be that of a tax collector, making available to provinces and municipalities funds adequate to the national demand for social services."

## Progress Has Been Made

For twenty years the provinces of Canada have been making remarkable progress in their welfare services, and war's pressures have accelerated the pace. British Columbia, already well in the van, last year completed effective integration of her social utilities and her assistance measures, with transfer of certain administrative partnership to the larger municipalities and "regionalizing" provincial staff out into closer contact with their locales. The new Ontario Government had a report made on its Welfare setup and changes are already well under way. Nova Scotia did the same. Manitoba has a survey in progress in 1943. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec are also adopting the principles of the Ontario Child Protection Act and a system of family courts. "The Island" has long had suitable welfare provisions for its lesser social problems and in spite of severe economic handicap, New Brunswick has made marked advances in her child caring provisions in the last three years. These, side by side, with the powerful voluntary services, offer a diversified but enlarging pattern of sensitive, responsible provincial-community network about our homes. Health and psychiatric services, municipal maintenance provisions, school attendance, leisure time and counselling resources are part of the constantly extending services. In the ingeniously devised network, unmarried parenthood, adoption, care of delinquents, related provisions are woven. To increasing degree, all social causes go through special courts or *in camera* hearings of the lower courts. Cirsuit courts are serving county areas.

All these resources Bill 161 bypasses: the Minister will set up his own "Committees and Boards" all across Canada: will create special tribunals, from which there will be no appeal to "any court of law"; and will permit no proceedings against a parent under the Act except by his *written consent*. Should this duplication of human energy, offices, meetings, staffs, clerical workers, transport, etc., not be reviewed when local services alone can well serve both human and social needs?

The relation of mental deject to social disease, illegitimacy, degeneration is common knowledge. There are no more tragic travesties of parenthood than the prolific, feebleminded parents, married or unmarried, the promiscuous female moron, living often at common law with a married man. No province has had resources to care for them because it lacked the finances. Surely, the provinces should be aided and constructive control of the feebleminded be in effect prior to the Dominion's distribution of these cash "benefits with no obligations of any kind" avialable on independent registration. Otherwise the sheer cost of such cases will force the taxpayers of Canada to drastic measures and sterilization of the feebleminded and public birth control clinics will be demanded by an incensed public.

## Facilities Not Available

But cruelest waste of taxpayers money is that of giving earnest parents small sums to buy services that are not available or which people cannot provide of their own effort. Thousands of families in Canada are utterly beyond reach of present medical, dental, nursing or hospital resources. Hospitals are over 100 miles apart, on the average, in rural Quebec, 40 miles distant in the Prairies and on the Coast, similar distances in Northern Ontario and New Brunswick, and 25 to 30 miles even in our best settled areas. Parents cannot *buy* non-existent care: most provinces have not the resources to provide the facilities. '

In the debate on the measure several members pleaded for assurance of the grant for children in areas with no schools near or closed for months in each year. Should the priority not lie in Dominion aid to such provinces for the extension of schools, or transport and maintenance of children at boarding schools, or opening of roads, or perhaps even removal of families and re-location in accessible, self-supporting areas and occupations?

Certain Bureau of Statistics studies show the *real income* value, as well as the social, of such services in comparable urban and rural groups. The urban family's community resources meant less than 5 percent of income spent on health care, for the rural family this was over 10 percent: the urban schooling took less than 1½ percent, rural 6 percent. Urban income went 28 percent to food, 20 per cent to shelter: rural only 16 and 5 percent to these needs, with shelter inadequate in each group. Now community provision through a social levy of health and schooling for the rural family, better shelter for both, and low cost nutritive foods for the urban would have released so much of the family outlay that an actual measurable equivalent would have resulted in "freed" income for other normal purposes.

Admittedly we have had a gap in our social defences — inadequate income for socially stable and responsible family heads. Bill 161 is designed to remedy it by cash benefits "with no obligations whatever" to perhaps one in three of all Canadian households. Has the proposal been actuarially tested for comparative cost and results, in making "cash grants with obligations" to the provinces to enable them, *first* to extend all their existing welfare machinery: *second*, to develop better health, schooling, nutrition, and housing services *for all households*, and *third*, to provide cash aid at need, for all categories, including larger families, whose incomes, relieved of the costs of such community provision, still proved inadequate for good living standards? There is still time, and we should be very certain before July 1, 1945.

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Provincial Elections Last Week Don't Mean Much Federally

**By G. C. WHITTAKER**

THE whole country was said to have been watching the provincial elections in Quebec and Alberta for signs as to how political winds were setting for the coming federal election. Now that they are over it is perhaps doubtful if the country at large feels very much wiser. Neither in Alberta nor in Quebec were the signs bearing on the federal outlook as clear as they were expected to be. The reason for this is that considerations which affected the voting were not federal considerations to the extent anticipated. In both provinces the people were very considerably influenced by provincial matters which have little bearing on federal politics.

In Alberta it is obvious that for their provincial purposes they very emphatically wanted the Government they had in preference to the only alternative Government that seemed to be available. In Quebec a considerable percentage of voters wanted, for purely provincial reasons, a change of Government. This is apparent, we think, because if all who voted against Mr. Godbout's Government had done so solely because they disapproved of his endorsation of Mr. Mackenzie King's war policy a good many more of them than did so would have voted for the party that was strongest in its condemnation of that policy, the Bloc Populaire.

### Require Careful Reading

Last week's provincial voting does give off some signs for those who would assess the federal outlook, but they have to be very carefully interpreted. The complete failure of the CCF in Alberta probably does mean that Mr. Coldwell's party is likely to fail in that province almost as completely in the federal election. It means that the CCF need not look to Alberta to swell its forces in the House of Commons. It does not necessarily mean, as some of the chronically complacent free enterprise people have been too quick to conclude, that the CCF tide is subsiding across the country. It would be just as dangerous to assume that because Alberta would have nothing to do with the CCF the June victory of the CCF in Saskatchewan can be regarded as a flash in the pan as it was unwise to suppose that the Saskatchewan vote meant that the prairies were landsliding to the Socialist party.

All anyone can take out of the Alberta election in a federal sense is that Mr. Coldwell will not make a gain in that province. It required no provincial vote to be safe in assuming that neither of the old parties would do so. You can't take it that Saskatchewan is any less likely now than it was the week before last to give some help to Mr. Coldwell—as you should not have taken it the week before last that because the CCF won provincially in June it would win there federally later on. Because Alberta people still hope to find their social, economic, and political salvation through Social Credit doesn't mean anything, as far as we can see, in respect of the CCF'S chances in Manitoba.

Supporting Mr. Mackenzie King's war policy of participation without conscription, Premier Godbout was defeated in Quebec. But even if Godbout's defeat could be attributed entirely to his support of King's policy it would not follow necessarily that King would suffer proportionate losses in Quebec in a federal election, because constituency circumstances were such in the provincial election that Godbout, although defeated, retained the largest popular vote.

Godbout's defeat cannot be attributed wholly to his support of King's war policy. Mr. Duplessis, whose party defeated Godbout's government, was and is opposed to King's war policy, but in his election appeal he stressed that opposition much less than he stressed his condemnation of Godbout on the score of Godbout's alleged sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the province generally to the federal authority. That at any rate is what we gathered from the reports we read on the election campaign. From these reports it appeared that what Mr. Duplessis counted on most for victory for his party was his promise to restore to Quebec the rights he claimed had been lost during Mr. Godbout's premiership. These obviously did not include the right to resist Canada's participation in the war.

It is not quite clear just what rights Quebec lost, and it was perhaps as well for Mr. Duplessis's purposes that the point should have remained a little vague, but presumably his grievance was about the projection of federal authority under the War Measures Act into matters ordinarily under provincial jurisdiction. He was seeking to capitalize the unpopularity of some of the wartime controls.

This kind of appeal could be well designed to defeat Godbout and his provincial government, as it turned out to be, without having very much relation to Mr. King's political standing in the province. Mr. Duplessis asked Quebeckers to chastise Mr. Godbout for giving away the rights of their province. He did not ask them to chastise Mr. King for taking away those rights. Enough of them voted as he asked them to to turn out Mr. Godbout. If their main purpose in voting had been to register their condemnation of Mr. King and his war policy one might think that a good many more of them than did so would have voted for the Bloc Populaire which made condemnation of that policy practically its sole appeal.

This is not by any means to suggest that the vote obtained by the Bloc Populaire represents the extent of bitter opposition in Quebec to Canada's participation in the war. Many of the bitter opponents must have voted for Duplessis's party rather than for the Bloc because they wanted to cast winning votes and figured the Union Nationale had a better chance of winning than the Bloc. But just as it cannot be taken that the vote received by the Bloc is a measure of isolationist sentiment in the province, so it cannot be concluded that the vote against the Godbout Government was a vote against Mr. King and his war policy.

### Stalemate Still Possible

Isolationism being as vocal as it is, it would seem only natural for Mr. King himself to expect to sustain some losses in Quebec. It would be very difficult to find from an examination of last week's voting any reason why he should measure his prospective losses on the basis of those suffered by Mr. Godbout. There is very little in the provincial result to justify Mr. Bracken's impulsive conclusion that the Liberal party has lost its hold on Quebec to an extent that spells its certain defeat in the federal election.

The net federal significance of last week's provincial voting would seem to be that the CCF cannot elect as big a group to the House of Commons as had seemed possible, that it makes little appeal to Quebec, but that there is no telling what it may do elsewhere; that Quebec has given no very emphatic warning of an intention to break with Mackenzie King. What this may mean in terms of the federal outlook is that there is still a danger of a stalemate, with no party having an overall majority, but that, with the CCF's chances limited by the obvious attitude towards it of Alberta and Quebec, one of the other parties stands a chance of profiting. With the Progressive Conservatives absent from both provinces there is no way of measuring their prospective fortunes by last week's voting. There is nothing to suggest that the Liberals are likely to lose more in Quebec than they themselves expected to lose. With nothing accruing to the Bracken party out of the provincial tests, and a definite minus sign being placed against the hopes of Mr. Coldwell, it would look as if Mr. King should lose no sleep from contemplating the signs.

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## CABLED FROM RUSSIA

# Many Differences to Be Settled Before Poles Can Reach Union

**By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES**

LAST week at any rate Moscow correspondents earned their daily bread. From the beginning of the week to the end, our life was one mad whirl centring on the guest house where the Polish delegates from London were staying and the hotel where the representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation live, with informative visits to the American, British and other embassies thrown in for good measure.

While there was a regular siege of rumors, counter-rumors, statements and reports in the diplomatic colony, in reality very few people knew anything. Everyone, except the Poles themselves, seemed ready to solve the Polish problem. What actually happened is not yet clear. But a recital of events may throw some light on the situation.

On July thirty-first Premier Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Romer and cabinet member Grabsky arrived in the Soviet capital and saw Molotov. On August the third they saw Stalin. The next day a delegation from the Polish National Council arrived in Moscow. The two groups met a number of times and the London Poles saw Molotov again on August eighth and Stalin on August ninth. On the ninth the delegation from Poland left and the next day the Mikolajczyk party returned to London.

What was the situation when the Polish delegates arrived from London? In Poland bitter battles were going on east of Warsaw and Cracow. The Germans were making every effort to stop the powerful and almost irresistible Soviet drives. Meanwhile, in Khelm, Lublin and other cities the Polish Committee of National Liberation was establishing its power. Everywhere its manifesto was being proclaimed and new councils were being elected, with democratic meetings being held and people's organizations re-established headed by trade unions. Inspired by their new freedom the Polish workers, peasants and intellectuals were breathing freely for the first time in years and were tasting the wonderful fruits of victory.

### One Great Contradiction

In this situation the London government chose to maintain its claims to control of the basic mass of Polish public opinion and made plans for negotiations with the Polish Committee of National Liberation upon that basis.

There was one great contradiction in the two groups. The Polish Committee of National Liberation developed its work upon the foundation of the Polish constitution of twenty-one. London worked on the basic constitution of thirty-five, which the Liberation Committee dubbed as fascist.

The Liberation Committee was operating on the basis of implementation of land reform. The London Committee maintained there was no sharp land problem and made no effort to accept this point. The Liberation Committee worked on the premise of friendship with the Soviet Union. The London group accepted this in words but in practice showed no desire to implement it. Thus a gulf existed which couldn't be closed with soft words and pious wishes.

The presence of General Sosnkowsky and Rachkevich in the Polish Government in London in itself was a major impediment since both men are charged by both the Russians and the Liberation Committee with being pro-fascist, if not actually fascist. Also acceptance by the London Poles of the premises of the constitution of twenty-one would, in effect, have meant the dissolution of their government since it was formed under the provisions of thirty-five and would therefore have become illegal. Acceptance of land reform would have meant cutting off the support of the landowners, who are the group which has given most rabid support to the London government.

So the negotiations dragged and then broke down.

What was the position of the Soviet Government in all this? So far as is known the Soviet position was clearly expressed by Marshal Stalin who said that he favored a strong, free and democratic Poland friendly to the Soviet Union and the Allies. He would like, he said, to see Polish unity against the common enemy. He hoped that Mikolajczyk would find a common language with the Liberation Committee. There is no doubt that these words precisely express the feeling of the Soviet Government, though it should be added that the Soviet leaders in speaking of a free and democratic Poland mean a Poland based on such a constitution as twenty-one and not thirty-five. In addition the Soviet leaders undoubtedly favor land reform in Poland because it has been charged repeatedly that land-owners have been the class in Poland that have always inspired anti-Russian struggles and favored and supported German adventures against Slav interests. This time the Russians mean to see in Poland a government hostile to anti-Slav provocations and intrigues.

What will happen now?

Mikolajczyk said at a press conference before his departure that he hoped to meet the Liberation Committee in Warsaw. Thus he implied that he would try to create conditions for further discussion. It seems that without accepting the basic postulates of the democratic constitution of twenty-one plus land reform, plus the elimination of Sosnkowsky and Rachkevich, no agreement can be arrived at. Possibly Mikolajczyk will think things over and split with his party. In fact a split in London is in order and this alone will prevent a situation in which the Polish leaders in London will find themselves men without a country. What form such a split might take is immaterial. But it must come if there is to be any agreement.

News from Poland reports that the peasants in taking the land threaten the land-owners in absentia and say that they will never return the land to anyone and even challenge Sosnkowsky and Rachkevich to show themselves.

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Will the Baby Bonus Provide the Rallying Cry Against Quebec?

**By B. K. SANDWELL**

THE proclamation that a state of political war exists between the province of Quebec and the rest of Canada was made on Wednesday evening of last week by Premier George Drew of Ontario in a speech which for forcefulness, frankness and directness much excelled anything that has come out of the Progressive Conservative party since it began to "progress". Ostensibly Mr. Drew was speaking as the leader of the provincial Government; actually he was speaking for what may turn out to be a large element of the Canadian people all over the Dominion (including some in Quebec) who feel that it was time that the state of political war was proclaimed, and that some resistance was offered to the increasing claims of the French-Canadian province.

The war is in some respects a repetition of that which was proclaimed in 1917 when Sir Robert Borden went to the country with the support of a large body of conscriptionist Liberals and abandoned the effort to retain any support from French Quebec. The issue then came to a head a year before the close of the war, and the terrible rate of wastage of the Canadian forces in the trenches was the chief justification for a policy which was certainly bound to have detrimental effects— and did have them—upon national unity. But the situation in 1917 was infinitely less clear and developed than the situation in 1944, and it is perhaps surprising that today's state of war has not been proclaimed earlier.

### Lack of a Pretext

It is not the lack of a widespread desire for it that has held it back; it is the lack of a good ground or pretext upon which to base it. There has been no lack, for at least two years past, of persons desirous of basing it upon the demand for conscription for overseas service, but the Progressive Conservative party has never been quite able to get together on that position. It has not by any means got together on the position adopted by Mr. Drew, but it has obviously a much better chance of getting together on that position than on any other position hitherto suggested.

The position was actually provided by the Liberals; in the course of their social security campaign they have introduced one measure, the Baby Bonus Bill, which will obviously lay much greater burdens on the richer provinces and distribute the proceeds much more generously in Quebec. The fact that the babies thus bonused in Quebec will when they reach voting age be mostly an addition to the anti-conscription, anti - war - expenditure, anti-British element of the electorate not unnaturally appears to a considerable part of the rest of the country as a strong reason for not bonusing them at anybody's expense unless it be that of their own province.

It has to be admitted that the division between the two elements of the population, a division which Government policy seeks to ignore and Mr. Drew frankly accepts and plays upon, is immensely more serious than in 1917. Objection to conscription was then practically the sole ground of difference; and the objectors had this in their favor, that they were able to point to the fact that Canada was not in *that* war by her own free action, but as a colony or dependency of Great Britain. The objectors in Quebec had a considerable amount of sympathy and support from other elements outside of that province.

In the intervening twenty-five years Eire has, by means of rebellion, acquired Dominion status, and Dominion status has been extended to embrace the right of neutrality in wars engaged in by other members of the Commonwealth. Eire has thus become to all intents and purposes an independent Catholic state. The province of Quebec regards itself as a Catholic state, and symbolizes that fact by placing a crucifix over the Speaker's chair in both Houses of its Legislature. The wholly independent Catholic states, such as Spain, Portugal, Eire, which had any free choice in the matter, are all, with the exception of Italy, neutral by their own decision; the Catholic states which are in the war were either attacked or brought in by German compulsion. (Even Italy came in only at a moment when it looked to outsiders as if the war was practically over with an Axis win.)

The public attitude of the higher clergy in Quebec has been impeccably correct; they know that Quebec is not an independent state and cannot be neutral while remaining a part of Canada. But the parish clergy and a large part of the monastic societies look at the position of Eire with an envious eye. They feel that it is the duty of a Catholic state to be at least neutral in a war in which one of the greatest contestants is Soviet Russia—and a war in which this particular Catholic state cannot very well fight on the side opposed to Russia. This feeling, of general distrust of the "war aims" of the entire United Nations combination, is unquestionably widespread in French Quebec, and accounts for much of the hostility to Quebec participation in both the fighting and the financing of the war. It is partly due to energetic and successful Vichy propaganda, not ostensibly German but carried on the name of the revered Marshal Petain and by convinced supporters of the kind of state which he envisaged for a no longer republican France. (Not all, nor nearly all, of French Quebec has this mentality, but the French Quebeckers who resist it are not at the moment either strong or convinced in their resistance, partly for the reason suggested two weeks ago, that the strongest and most vigorous of them are in Normandy.)

### Price of Co-operation

It was to this mentality that Mr. Duplessis was catering when he sought to secure a "snap" mandate for a provincial policy of non-co-operation with the Dominion in the election which he called in the early months of the war—and in which, it will be recalled, he was ardently supported by the Communists whose spiritual homeland was still at peace with Germany. It is now open to question whether the strategy of the late Mr. Lapointe, in throwing the whole influence of the Dominion Government into that struggle by threatening the resignation of all the French Dominion Ministers if Mr. Duplessis were returned, was a wise one for the long pull. It ensured co-operation for four years, but the price is now revealed to be extremely high. The step which was taken to prevent the effects of isolationism from finding official expression at Quebec City succeeded in that object for the time, but at the price of making the isolationism itself more intense than ever.

The only remaining question is whether the Baby Bonus can be made an effective symbol of the resentment against Quebec which is widespread in the rest of Canada. Mr. Drew did an absolutely brilliant job in this respect last week. The eloquence with which he dissociated his attitude on the Baby Bonus from any general idea that rich Ontario would be reluctant to confer benefits out of its exceptional tax-bearing capacity upon other really deserving provinces such as—he enumerated them—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was most convincing. He was even in favor of large families, but not of large families of people who will not fight for Canada.

But still, Baby Bonuses as a general proposition, apart from race issues, do not look too outrageous. And suppose the Government were to withdraw the bonus proposal anyhow, seeing that Quebec has already proved itself completely ungrateful.—What then?

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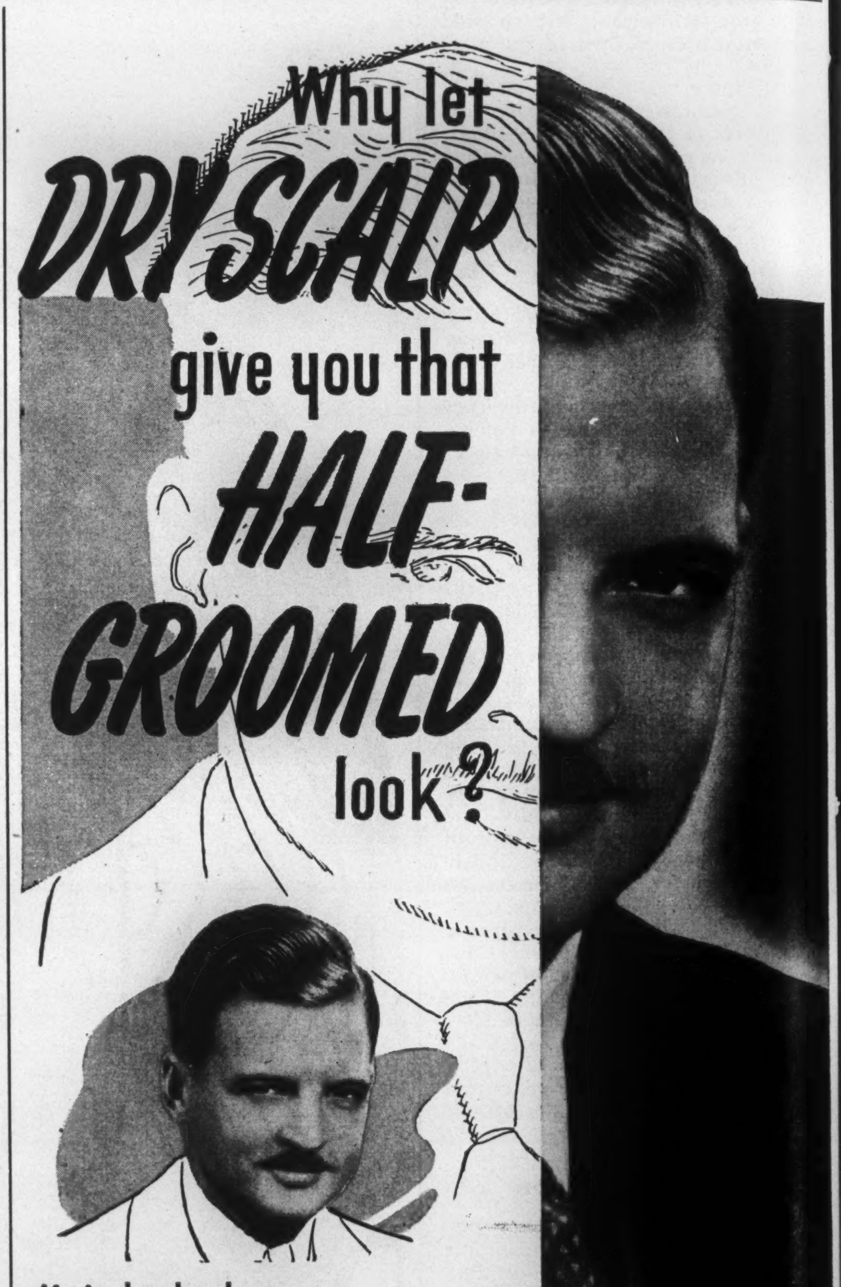

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# Wartime Governments Need Not Be Losers

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

**The writer of this article, an experienced student of left-wing politics, points out that the CCF in Alberta has the handicap of being the heir of a depression-time administration, the U.F.A., which will continue to be a handicap to any party so long as memory of the Hard Times era lasts. Social Credit is still the Rebellion - against - hard - times party, and is associated with prosperity in the Alberta mind.**

THE results of the Alberta election, unlike the Quebec battle royal, were quite emphatic. The province remains a Social Credit island, its electorate preferring Mr. Manning's government to either an old party revival under the Independents or a CCF alliance with Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Certain lessons in current Canadian politics can be learned from the Alberta results. One, that party names have little connection with party practice. Two, that a wartime government *not linked in public memory with depression administration* has a good chance of re-election. Three, that a stiff dose of socialism is a good way to maintain the political spokesmen of free enterprise in power.

When Social Credit first went into office in Alberta, the eastern press was loud in its fulmination and gloomy in its prophecy. All the emphasis was upon "funny money" and the "$25 per month social dividend" that Mr. Aberhart mixed so adeptly with anti-bankism and biblical quotations. The result was an eastern impression that the Social Credit movement was wildly radical.

The people of Alberta were never particularly serious about the social dividend or the other trimmings. They did want the same thing that people in other provinces wanted—some relief from the depression. There was no Liberal or Conservative party to speak of in the province. When the United Farmers' government went out, just as Mr. Bennett and Mr. Henry went out elsewhere, Mr. Aberhart went in.

## False Impression

Mr. Aberhart's tussles with the federal government and eastern bankers were reported by the press in detail after the election, thereby confirming the false impression. Mr. Aberhart's constructive internal measures were not reported in any detail on the assumption that nothing good could come from "radicals". These constructive measures consisted of farm debt relief, help to municipalities, improved educational facilities and road building. Mr. Aberhart got re-elected. When he died Mr. Manning took his place.

It being obviously impossible from the very beginning that the Social Credit money policy could work in one province, the Social Credit government was never radical. It could be called correctly a "safe liberal" administration. Mr. Aberhart was colorful but orthodox in practice. Young Mr. Manning is not even colorful.

In fact Mr. Manning's administration is precisely the sort of body that Mr. Bracken is trying to duplicate federally, . . . minus the money reforms. It is progressive, it supports the present economic system but its name sounds new and different.

As for the CCF, Alberta was the first province where that party has entered an election battle holding the bag usually carried by the Liberal and Conservative parties. To Canadians in other provinces, the Liberals and the Conservatives were the parties in power during the depression. In Alberta it was the United Farmers of Alberta who were in power during the depression. And the U.F.A.'s federal M.P.s, Messrs. Garland and Irvine, were founders of the CCF. The U.F.A., licked badly by Mr. Aberhart, has now left politics. But Mr. Roper, the CCF leader, still has its ghost peeking over his shoulder.

Actually, the U.F.A. government and the modern Alberta CCF are miles apart. The U.F.A., as part of the western progressive movement, booted out the Liberals and Conservatives early in Alberta history, became the party of the status quo. But its provincial policies were not the same as the policies of its federal representatives. Aiming at holding on to office during the depression gale, the provincial legislators did little or nothing for the province. Mr. Garland and Mr. Irvine couldn't do anything for the province up in Ottawa but turned sharply to the left, calling for bank nationalization and a Co-operative Commonwealth. Mr. Aberhart didn't know or didn't care whether the depression was a provincial or national problem. He said he could do something and Alberta gave him the chance. Mr. Roper's modern Alberta CCF is an outgrowth of the federal rather than the provincial wing of the old U.F.A.

## Depression Influence

That makes things rather unfair for Mr. Roper. It is also rather unfair to Mr. Nixon in Ontario and to Mr. Bracken in the federal field that their political antecedents were depression ruling parties. But, fair or unfair, it is still a political fact. Now that Canadians have again tasted prosperity they are apparently suspicious of any one or any group which has the faintest wraith of the depression leering out of their aurae.

The amusing thing about the Alberta election is that "free enterprise" has been saved effectively by a good stiff dose of socialism.

From early in the campaign it was clear that the Social Crediters and the Independents (former Liberals and Conservatives) were in complete agreement about "free enterprise". The Independents openly advocated that supporters of orthodoxy give second choice on preferential ballots to the Social Crediters, while eastern financial pages referred to the Social Crediters as a "party of the right". Not even the *Globe and Mail* could have outdone Mr. Manning's supporters in their shrill opposition to the Coldwell "state socialists".

Yet it was the expenditure of millions of dollars by the governments of Canada and the United States upon the Alaska highway, the Alberta airfield chain and the northern oil developments which has brought Alberta so much of its current prosperity.

Making things doubly amusing and ironically confusing, Mr. Douglas in CCF Saskatchewan, who is an outspoken socialist, plans to establish industrialization in that province through the expenditure of private funds gathered through co-operatives and credit unions.

Be that as it may, the Alberta results have, for the time being, eased the fears of those who envisaged a socialist sweep from B.C. across the prairies.

It might be wise not to get too excited. The Albertans, after all, have not chosen either a Liberal or a Conservative government while the popular vote gathered by the CCF-ers show them to have the best opposition machine in the province. In a federal battle the Social Crediters are in the same position as the old United Farmers administration, . . . their federal spokesmen are an isolated and admittedly powerless group who seem to be in constant disagreement within themselves. The CCF-ers will undoubtedly argue that, admitting the popularity of the Manning administration within the province, only the CCF can effectively combat the old parties in the federal field since they have a national organization. This strategy was admited by Premier Douglas on his recent pre-Alberta election visit to Toronto. He prophesied a Social Credit provincial win but, with equal bluntness, predicted that federal results would tell a different story.

One thing is clear, however. The main issue in the federal election will not be conscription, Quebec or free enterprise vs. socialism. It will be the memory of the depression.

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## THE HITLER WAR

# Battle of France in Full Swing With New Landings in South

**By WILLSON WOODSIDE**

WITH great encircling moves in the north and new landings in the south Allied strategy in France is unfolding with all the boldness for which anyone could yearn. When I wrote my last article in this series, we had just barely taken Avranches and gained a narrow hole of escape from the bottom of the Cherbourg Peninsula. But what power has been poured through that opening! What a sudden and violent change from the yard-by-yard and field-by-field slogging of the preceding eight weeks in Normandy!

A whole new American army, heavily armored and highly mobile, led by the dashing General Patton and paced by an intensely eager French armored division, roared southward through the narrow Avranches corridor and overran the entire northwest of France in a bare ten days.

Von Kluge, dreaming of other days, thought to pinch off the enticingly narrow bottleneck at Avranches. In his counter-attack, which retook Mortain, crack German troops showed almost the old spirit and finesse of the days of German victory. But the move neatly placed the German 7th Army for the trap which was sprung about it last weekend.

### The Normandy Trap

After a news blackout of four days, the map suddenly took on a most beautiful appearance, with a broad and strong hook swung about the Germans from the south and east, quite as imposing as any of the famous German or Russian encircling manoeuvres of this war. Then the Canadians were given the task of snapping the trap shut by a quick drive down through Falaise. That drive is only 24 hours old as I write, and has covered three-quarters of the most important ten miles of the French campaign to date.

Allied headquarters spokesmen are jubilant that the German 7th Army is surely going to be destroyed in large part, if not entirely. General Eisenhower speaks of a "definite but fleeting" opportunity to win a major victory in France. General Crerar has told his men they can greatly shorten the war by the efforts of the next few days.

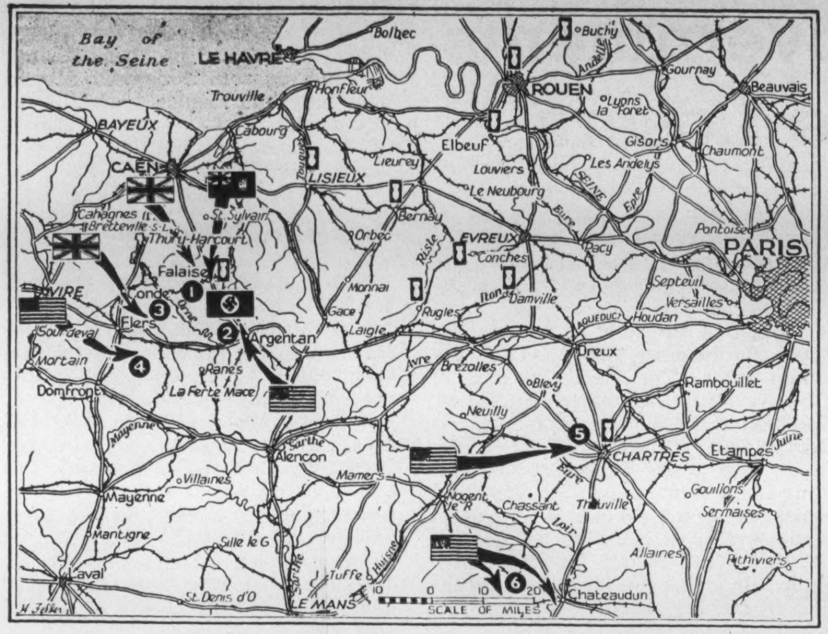
The French regional commissioner for Normandy goes so far as to predict the capture of Paris within ten days. The assumption is, obviously, that the real battle for Paris is being fought out in Normandy, just as the Battle of Rome was won in the Liri Valley and the Alban Hills.

### Germans Weak in South

These men, of course, knew when they spoke that we were going to strike a great new blow in Southern France, to pile up new defensive problems for the enemy. Now that has come. And from early reports it is very successful. Our hard slugging in Normandy, and the German determination to try to contain us in a pocket there, has set the stage for a sweeping success in the south, perhaps as sweeping as the conquest of Brittany.

A full month ago the Germans had pared down their forces in the Mediterranean coast to a bare five divisions. And ever since there have been reports from French underground forces of a general withdrawal from southern and western France. The fact is that the Germans, because of their losses in Normandy, their difficulties in transportation, their stubborn determination to hold Northern Italy and to strongly guard the robot and rocket coast of Northern France, and their vast crisis in the east, simply cannot reinforce and supply a large army in Southern France.

Allied aerial spokesmen have told what has happened to the German rail system supplying the French front. Rail traffic from Flanders to Normandy which took three days a year ago, took 15 days by D-Day. Now these northern lines are completely out of use. A train cannot run anywhere for 20 miles on them, it is claimed, without coming to a break in the track or a blown bridge.


Bay of the Seine
LE HAVRE
Bolbec
Buchy
ROUEN
Andelle
Gournay
Beauvais
Trouville
Honfleur
Lyons la Foret
BAYEUX
Cabourg
Elbeuf
Gisors
Chaumont
CAEN
Touques
Lieurey
LISIEUX
Louviers
Les Andelys
Le Neubourg
SEINE
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Eure
Cahagnes
Bretteville-s-L
St. Sylvain
Thury-Harcourt
Bernay
Orbec
Risle
EVREUX
Conches
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Pontoise
PARIS
Falaise
VIRE
Conde
Orne
Monnai
Iton
Damville
Septeuil
Versailles
Gace
Rugles
AQUEDUC
Houdan
Flers
Sourdeval
Argentan
Laigle
Dreux
Mortain
Avre
Brezolles
Ranes
Blevy
Rambouillet
Domfront
La Ferte Mace
Neuilly
Mayenne
Sarthe
Alencon
CHARTRES
Etampes
Juine
Villaines
Mamers
Nogent le R
Chassant
Thiuville
Goulions
Sermaises
Mantigne
Sille le G
Loir
Allaines
Pithiviers
Laval
Tuffe
Huisne
St. Denis d'O
LE MANS
Chateaudun
10 0 10 20
SCALE OF MILES
1
2
3
4
5
6
H. Jeller

*Map by New York Times.*

**Early in the week the Germans were in a trap, with the Canadians closing on the north (1) and the American 3rd Army on the south (2). The British (3) and other Americans (4) were squeezing the pocket. The American drives towards Chartres (5) and Orleans (6) were unreported.**

The alternative routes through the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine have thus gained great importance. But over this route, German armored divisions which were brought from the eastern front in June took five days to reach Nancy, and fifteen more to complete the trip to Normandy.

There is no rail traffic at all in the battle theatre, and it is absolutely unsafe for the Germans to use the roads by day. When they did go out onto the roads by daylight, last Sunday, in order to shift their armor back to hold the shoulders of the Falaise gap, the destruction wrought by our forces was, as one seasoned correspondent put it, "unimaginable."

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INDUSTRIAL DIVISION ADELAIDE 6941

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

Central France, leading to or from the new southern front, can hardly be strafed with such effect. But as we have said, the natural connecting lines for this front to Germany, through Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar, are now fully required to supply the more vital front in the north.

How can we therefore expect things to develop in France? It seems that we can count on at least a partial destruction of the German 7th Army in Normandy during the course of this week, with a sharp retreat to the line of the Seine. Paris would only fall to us immediately, I think, if this destruction were complete, and the bulk of the American Third Army, which is now pressing north of Le Mans, were freed for a dash eastward to the capital.

German front line troops have a special broadcast news service provided for them by the Psychological Warfare Branch of the British Army. The broadcasts in both German and Polish give a true picture of the war and call upon the enemy to surrender. The Allied broadcasts are made with the aid of a special van, shown above near the front line. It is fitted with fixed and portable loud speakers. Below: one of the portable speakers is placed into position in a tree ready for the broadcast.

In the south, it is unlikely that any long consolidation period such as was needed in Normandy will be required. Once well ashore, our forces there may be expected to exploit their success to the maximum. Aided by the general French uprising now called for by the National Committee in Algiers, we should soon see their columns tearing northward towards Toulouse and Bordeaux. To meet the latter, an American column will likely push southward out of the bridgehead which has been secured across the Loire at Nantes. There will be no static warfare in Southern France.

The forces involved in the new landing are stated to include French, British and American. Eventually, one may expect to see a full French army in action here, the main force which has been re-equipped with American arms and retrained in American tactics, since the liberation of North Africa. Some of these troops were seasoned in Tunisia, and they will be strengthened by veteran French armored troops from Italy.

Most of the British troops involved, will probably also be drawn from Italy, with some Americans from that front and some arriving directly from the United States. It will probably develop into a chiefly Franco-American affair, on account of the proximity of the French troop reservoir in North Africa, the fact that these troops are supplied by the Americans, and the advantages of bringing both American troops and supplies direct from the States to Marseilles.

## A Possible Move

It may also turn out to be a fairly big effort. Given the German insistence on holding the rocket and robomb coast, we may decide to drive through Paris, clear the whole east of France, and perhaps invade Germany through Luxembourg and the Saar, keeping the German forces in the north more or less immobile through air attack on their communications.

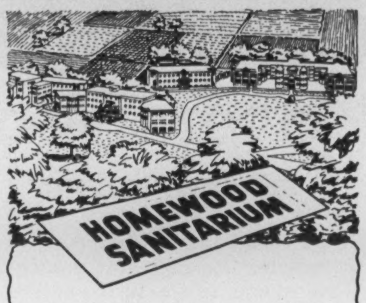
But that is getting a little ahead of ourselves. The German collapse may come before we get that far. There is, after all a vast Russian threat in the east, and the Red Army may soon be rolling again, into East Prussia and vital German Silesia. To what extent the recent holdup on the eastern front has been due to German stiffening along shorter lines (if one writes off the Baltic wing as already lost), and to what extent it has been due to a natural Russian need to pause, rest, and bring up supplies, it is hard to say.

Yet the fact is that there has been little to mark on the map of the eastern front after my two-weeks holiday. The gradual folding-back in Latvia and Estonia could be due as much to German retreat as to Soviet pressure. The Germans must be getting some troops away through Tallinn and Riga, and I doubt if anything like 300,000 will be killed or caught here, though the stubbornness in holding these territories will nevertheless prove a costly mistake for the Germans.

The line covering the Latvian and Lithuanian coasts, west of Jelgava, Siaulia and Kaunas, has been held very firmly for the past fortnight. South of here, there has been an average 25-mile advance on the front around Bialystok. At Warsaw, there is no perceptible change and no expansion has been claimed in the bridgehead across the Vistula some 30 miles south of the Polish capital.

## New Soviet Lunge

The most notable development has been the salient thrown across the upper Vistula in the direction of Kielce and Cracow. Yet even here the advance has been slight during the past week. Once again, the Germans, in spite of all their difficulties and defeats, are making a stubborn stand. For final victory the Red Army will have to stage yet another of its famous lunges. This is probably now in preparation.



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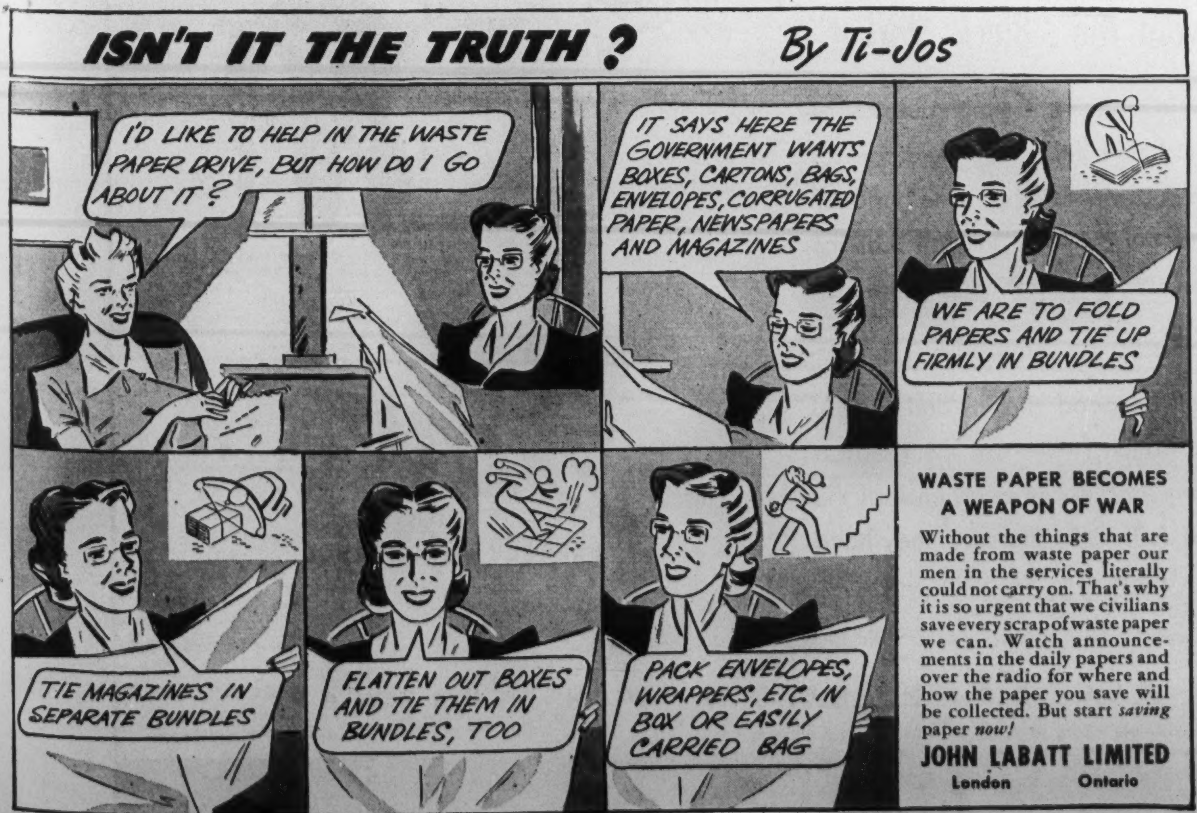
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos
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# Ordinary Criminal Law Covers War Criminals

By B. W. BROWN

**In this third and last of the series of articles dealing with punishment of war criminals, the author points out that there is no need for distinguishing between the degree of guilt of major criminals, such as Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito, and those lesser criminals who may have merely executed orders. All can justifiably be brought to trial as pure criminals whose crimes have placed them outside the scope of international law and therefore subject to ordinary criminal law. Such a procedure would get around the difficulties and delays involved in the proposed setting up of an international criminal court to deal with illegal acts of war.**

IN BRINGING the war criminals before military tribunals the Allies will be confronted with one great difficulty. The offenders will attempt to justify themselves by the plea that they were ordered to do it.

There is no unity in the military law of different countries on this point. Article 347 of the American "Rules for Land Warfare" declares that "individuals of the armed forces will not be punished for these offences (violations of international law) in case they are committed under the orders or sanction of their government or commanders". The British military law has a similar provision.

But French military law does not recognize any such excuse, and in French military courts in the First World War such pleas were ordinarily not accepted, though in the case of privates if the orders were proved the punishment was less severe, and in some cases executive clemency was granted.

The Germans tried Captain Fryatt, commander of a British commercial vessel which tried to ram a German submarine, and although it was proved that he was obeying orders issued by the British Admiralty he was convicted and executed.

There is no provision in international law requiring states to recognize such an excuse. The states have free choice to decide as they wish. The American Article 347 was inserted only in 1914, and such excuses were not accepted by American military jurisdictions prior to that date. In the well known trial of Henry Wirz, commandant of a prison camp of the Confederacy in the Civil War, for mistreatment of prisoners of war, the plea of orders was not accepted and he was sentenced and executed.

## Need Unified Law

It would therefore be wise if the United Nations would agree to unify their military law in this respect. This is a simple matter of national legislation; in the United States it can be done by Decree of the President or by Act of Congress.

But even if that is not done, it should be out of the question to recognize a plea of "superior orders" where it appears that the offenders exercised some discretion and committed cruel outrages which he knew were crimes. No offender can make anybody believe that he didn't know that the shooting of prisoners of war or of innocent civilians or hostages is a crime against the law and customs of war, even if ordered to do so.

In cases of such a serious nature the question may be rightly brought up whether the offenders are not to be tried by ordinary criminal law. If individuals consistently and intentionally break the laws of war, they may rightly lose the protection which international law gives to rightful and law-abiding belligerents; they put themselves outside the scope of international law and become pure criminals falling under criminal law.

As the Supreme Court of the United States expressed itself very rightly in the case of Coleman v. Tennessee, 97 U.S. 509: "The marauder and the assassin are not protected by any usages of civilized warfare". Just because criminals are dressed in the uniform of the Gestapo or the SS when they slay hostages, kidnap women into white slavery, steal and loot the property of civilians, they are not necessarily entitled to the treatment of lawful belligerents.

As concerns those whom the Moscow Declaration calls "major criminals", and for whom a special procedure is apparently intended, a number of legal problems are involved.

Let us deal first with the point which brought about the dissent of the American members in the Commission on the Responsibility of the Authors of the war and on Enforcement of Penalties of the last war: namely the question of the trial of a "Chief of State". By the way this point would only concern Hitler and perhaps the Japanese Emperor Hiroto, as Mussolini was never a "Chief of State" but only "Chief of the Government".

The dissenting opinion of the American members was expressed as follows: "he is, and it is submitted that he should be, only responsible to his country, as otherwise to hold would be to subject to foreign countries a chief executive, thus withdrawing him from the laws of his country, even its organic law, and subordinating him to foreign jurisdictions to which neither he nor his country owes allegiance or obedience, thus denying the very conception of sovereignty."

Let us readily admit that there is a generally accepted principle of international law *in time of peace*, that the head of a state is outside the scope—for more practical than theoretical reasons—of any foreign jurisdiction. But never was it advanced that the same applies *in time of war*, and it is with this point that we are dealing. No such principle is recog-

**While his buddies continue with their job of clearing mines from this stretch of road in France, doctors and Red Cross men give first aid to one of the engineers who was injured when he stepped on a land mine. Note the white tape, marking off passage through the danger zone.**

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Joe Says

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No, sir! Let's all be good citizens and stick to our ration books. Ration books are the greatest preventive we have against inflation and all the distress that would follow. By the way, they have inflation in China—eggs are one dollar each.

Contributed by
Dow
BREWERY — MONTREAL

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR

D21E

nized and no such principle needs to be recognized; As the majority of the Commission rightly pointed out the recognitory of immunity of a chief of state in time of war "would involve laying down the principle that the greatest outrages against the laws and customs of war and the 'laws of humanity', if proved against him, could in no circumstance be punished. Such a conclusion would shock the conscience of civilized mankind".

The Kaiser escaped to Holland, which refused to extradite him; no doubt, some of the "major criminals," and some others perhaps too, will try to do the same after this war and may perhaps succeed. Having realized this danger, the United States and Great Britain have sent diplomatic notes to all neutral countries requesting them not to grant asylum to any of the war criminals. Soviet Russia has sent a similar note to all neutral countries with which it has diplomatic relations. The answers which some of the neutral countries, especially Switzerland, have given to this request are not very assuring.

The situation is that international law neither obliges nor prohibits the granting of asylum to political refugees; some States grant it by their domestic legislation. However, a criminal doesn't cease to be a criminal by claiming to be a refugee, and even the very fact of being a refugee would not prevent his extradition if he has committed acts of a criminal nature. As the acts which the "major war criminals" have committed are acts of criminal nature of the most serious character, recognized as such in international and domestic law, any neutral state which would refuse the extradition of the accused would not only commit an unmoral act but would commit a violation of international public order in harboring a criminal, and where extradition treaties exist, would violate international law in not handing over an accused criminal. In such a case the United Nations would be perfectly justified in applying international and concerted sanctions against a recalcitrant state, and if this is energetically done the neutral state would think twice before refusing such a request. But let us beware, if such a situation arises, of asking for extradition as "an act of high international policy" as was done, foolishly enough, in the last war, because no neutral state has any obligation, as Holland pointed rightly out, to associate itself with such an act of "high international policy". Let us ask simply for the extradition of a criminal or criminals, to be tried as such.

## No International Court

The Moscow declaration stipulates that the major war criminals "will be punished by the joint decision of the Governments of the Allies". There is no indication of the procedure the Allies propose to apply. It would be perfectly legal if the Allies would simply include in the Armistice regulations a list of criminals whom they have decided to shoot. However it seems that even in the cases of the major war criminals, the Allies propose to grant a trial, and the idea of an international trial, before an international criminal Court, specially constituted for this purpose, composed by the judges of many nations, is making headway and is proposed by many writers. Even Prof. Sheldom Glueck, Professor Criminology at Harvard Law School, a well known authority in this field who is collaborating with the Allied Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, favors such an idea. For practical reasons, I dissent from these opinions. I am ready to admit that theoretically an International Criminal Court, if it existed, would be the proper authority to deal with such cases, but such an authority does not exist, and nothing has been done until now to constitute it. International Criminal Jurisdiction for the punishment of war crimes has been often discussed but never carried to the degree of practicable acceptance.

I have referred already above to the futile efforts of the Peace Conference of the last war. In December 1921, feeling that the Peace Conference had missed a great opportunity by failing to establish such a Court, Mr. Elihu Root favored the idea of a general agreement upon an international criminal code under which individuals personally responsible for illegal acts could be brought to trial. As late as 1934 the same question was again debated before the League of Nations at the occasion of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Mr. Barthou, Minister for External Affairs of France. Nothing has come out of it and we are this time exactly in the same position as the Allies were in 1919. It would be too dangerous to advocate the setting up just now of an International Criminal Court, with all the many complicated questions of its establishment, its procedure, its laws to be applied, its composition etc. Such a thing can't be done in a hurry and it is certainly too late now to do it; it would most probably involve great delays in the bringing to trial of the major war criminals, so much more as there is no experience nor any precedent cases in this respect.

## No Distinction Needed

Besides there is no need for it. There is in fact no need whatever to make a distinction between the different war-criminals and to institute for them different trials and different procedures. There is no need at all to try the major war criminals for any "supreme offences against international morality" or the "laws of humanity", about which one can discuss without end; there is enough positive law of unquestionable validity against which the war criminals have offended. Take for example Hitler, Mussolini or Tojo, they have all equally violated rules of the "laws and customs of war" as established by the Hague Conference. I will give one example: Germany has attacked Norway, Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Jugoslavia, Greece and Russia without any previous warning; Japan has attacked the United States and Great Britain in the same way. Now a treacherous attack against peaceful nations with which they were in "friendly relations"—as the term in international law is—without warning is one of the most serious offences against the provision in the Hague Convention which prescribes that "hostilities must not commence without previous and explicit warning in the form either of a reasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war."

Now since Hitler, Tojo, or Mussolini had to give the order for the attack, they have personally violated the "laws and customs of war" and can already be tried on account of this most serious violation.

Let us not, for the desire of a theatrical performance complicate matters; justice should be done soberly, promptly, and in the shortest way, and where it can be done. Axis leaders can never be appropriately punished; for the millions of people they have destroyed they can be made to die but a single death. They should die without having the satisfaction of giving a last great performance on a world-wide stage.

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## THE LONDON LETTER

# Robombs Cause Embarrassment for Agile but Portly Gentlemen

By P. O'D.

THE Ministry of Home Security has recently issued instructions about the precautions to be taken against flying bombs—doodlebugs to most of us. In parks or open country we are to lie down. In streets we are to lie down also near but not against a wall. Walls have a way of toppling over. In our homes we are to make a dive for the family shelter, or the Morrison table, or under the stairs, or out into the passage.

All good, sound advice, however self-conscious we may sometimes be about taking it. The official instructions haven't overlooked this point.

"Do not be afraid", they say, "to be the first to take precautions when you hear a bomb coming". But there are times. . .

A friend was telling me the other day that, having made a three-point landing on his stomach and knees in the shelter of a nearby archway, he was busy brushing himself off and very gently testing his bruises, when he became aware that three young ladies were taking a keen and amused interest in his performance. My friend was painfully conscious that the spectacle of a rather fat, rather elderly man engaged in acrobatics of that sort might well seem comic to these frivolous young persons. And my friend was not elderly enough to be indifferent.

"One of them," he said, "was jolly pretty." I don't know why this should add a special sting, but it did. Anyway, he resolved that the next time he had to take evasive action, it would be of a calmer and more dignified sort—or so he hoped. Flying bombs are apt to make us forget such resolutions—which is just as well. A casualty is not a particularly dignified sight either.

One of the encouraging features about the destruction caused by these flying bombs is the amazing way in which people escape in circumstances where survival seems almost impossible. In my own experience, a family of seven, including three small children, were sitting at tea, when a bomb landed beside their cottage and laid it flat, burying them in the ruins. The rescue party worked furiously, with little hope of finding more than one or two of them still alive. But the whole family was taken out, with no more than superficial injuries.

Not everyone is so lucky, but it is encouraging to know that there are many cases. Fate, that has so far protected the Hitlers and Himmlers of the world, should certainly do something for their victims. So Fate does—but why protect Hitler. Only while the oil is being boiled, let us hope.

### Shavian Stroke Still Slashes

George Bernard Shaw is 88, and apparently still going very strong indeed. A letter of his appeared in the *Times* recently—on babies, of all subjects!—which showed that the Shavian wrist is still as supple and the stroke as slashing as ever. Some of it is worth quoting, if only as a reminder that Shaw's prose style is one of the most beautiful and flexible of our time, though the sparkle of his wit is apt to blind us to the fact. He is comparing the scientific care of children in institutions with the sort they get in the ordinary human way. And he is talking of many years ago.

"At that time the most famous institution for infants in the world was the Kaiserin Augusta's House in Berlin. Within its green marble walls, children in beautifully tidy brass beds were tended by trained nurses under the best medical advice, the service being so perfectly regulated that every nurse knew exactly how many minutes an hour she could devote to each child in her care.

"At the same time infants in Connemara were tumbling about half naked on the mud floors of cabins little better than cow-houses, under the eyes of mothers who knew rather less about the scientific nurture of children than about electronic physics. Out of doors the children combined sport with business by driving the family pig under the wheels of the motor-cars of British tourists, who paid on the nail more than the slain animal would have fetched alive in the nearest market.

"And under the ideal Berlin conditions the infants died like flies, while in Connemara there was no mortality rate because children never died there. . . The difference was due to the fact that in Berlin the nurses tidied up the children's beds, and fed, and took their temperatures, and weighed and measured them very efficiently, for carefully calculated divisions of their time, whereas in Connemara the mothers hugged them, mammocked them, kissed them, smacked them, talked baby talk to them or scolded them, in short, maternally massaged them to their heart's content."

It is always the same G.B.S., overstating his case with hilarious zest, by way of driving it home into our minds, and, in spite of his pretence of somewhat cynical detachment, one of the kindest of men, with an absolute passion for social justice. Such men have no age. They simply are. In his case, the figure 88 is a mere matter of record. He will always be young.

### Crying for Bank of England

Some years ago I stood for a minute or two with a Canadian banker friend beside the Mansion House, and watched a detachment of the Guards march by on their way to guard the Bank of England, as similar detachments had been doing night after night for generations. It is one of the routine sights of the City, but, when I turned to my companion I saw there were tears in his eyes.

"Dash it all!" he said, "that's so full of history it always makes me cry."

My business relations with bankers being what they are, I found it difficult to share his emotion. A task force of burglars on their way to break into the Bank would have stirred me much more sympathetically. But now that the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is celebrating her 250th birthday, I feel ashamed of my lack of respect for her august traditions.

The Bank of England is not just a bank. It is really a department of State, the chief financial bulwark of the power of England, founded in 1794 by the Government because it was in desperate need of funds to carry on the war against Revolutionary France. The amount raised was £1,200,000—hardly enough to carry on this country's share of the present war for a couple of hours! As my Canadian friend said, there is a lot of history in all that—enough to make one cry, but not for the same reason. It is sad to remember how cheap war used to be.

### Metal for Victoria Crosses

You would hardly imagine that the question of a supply of metal for Victoria Crosses could ever become urgent. The little brown cross takes so little, and there are so few of them—not yet a hundred in the nearly five years of this war. But true to the tradition established at its institution, the Victoria Cross has always been made of gunmetal from Russian cannon captured in the Crimean War. And the Crimean War is quite a few wars back. Besides, probably not all the captured Russian guns were reserved for this high purpose.

Even two years ago there was a report that this original source of material was exhausted. But apparently the report was exaggerated. According to a statement from the Ministry of Supply, there are still some 50 pounds of metal left from the very last Crimean gun. That ought to do for quite a long time, at the present rate of consumption. Ambitious young soldiers planning to win the Victoria Cross can therefore go right ahead. They are not all gone.

### Acland Stubbed Toe on Beaver

Should newspaper proprietors be allowed to become Cabinet Ministers? Or, if they have become Cabinet Ministers, should they be allowed to go on being newspaper proprietors? Sir Richard Acland, the irrepressible head of the Common Wealth Party—if a collection of three Members can constitute a Party—thinks not. Especially he thinks that Lord Beaverbrook should not be a Cabinet Minister, because he refuses to believe that a man of the "Beaver's" dynamic energy would ever allow his newspapers to carry on without his personal dominance and direction.

"Tell it to the Marines!" he said rather rudely to the Minister of Information, when Mr. Bracken assured him in the House of Commons that Lord Beaverbrook had dissociated himself from the control of the newspapers he owned.

Sir Richard was out of luck. He was told bluntly that the real reason for his bringing the matter up was that the Daily Express had been attacking Common Wealth and going into its "inner workings." Our own Beverley Baxter reminded him that he had managed to sell for £500 a moribund publication called The Town & Country Review to The Evening Standard (one of the Beaverbrook group), but that The Evening Standard would never be sucker enough to buy another, even for £500. Nasty crack, that!

Finally the Attorney General, Sir Donald Somervell, called the attention of Sir Richard and the House to the fact that, when he gave notice of intending to raise this question, Sir Richard had complained that The Daily Express was spreading a propaganda of hatred against Germany by publishing "a cock-and-bull story" about the shooting of 47 R.A.F. officers at a prison camp.

Sir Richard was certainly out of luck.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## A Maugham Character Seeking for the High Spiritual Values

THE RAZOR'S EDGE, a novel, by W. Somerset Maugham. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

MR. WORLDLIWISEMAN walks gracefully in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and is not to be suspected of undue spirituality. He is clever in reading the motives of others; urbane; a most courteous cynic. And now the author of *Of Human Bondage, The Moon and Sixpence* and many other novels and plays, all in the worldly manner, has created (or discovered) a young man who is interested in God and goes in search of him; not in field and mountain, sea, sky and people, as poets do, but in the warm climate where the Upanishads blossomed long ago, and where sainthood seems eternally wedded to a loin-cloth. The Katha-Upanishad says, "The sharp edge of a razor is difficult to pass over; thus the wise say the path to salvation is hard." So Mr. Maugham finds a title.

Laurence Darrell, a young man of substance without family roots, has moved in a gilded Chicago social set wherein business and progress to millionairedom are the whole duty of man. He flies for France and Freedom in the last war and on his return is strangely indolent. He won't take a job; not even a gilt-edged one. This alarms Isabel Bradley, his fiancée, more particularly her mother, and especially her uncle, Elliott Templeton, who lives in Paris, cultivates the highest society and deals discreetly and most profitably in pictures and *objets d'art*.

Darrell's best friend and flying comrade was shot down in the act of coming to his aid against impossible odds. So the young man wonders if there is a God of justice and gives himself to mystical studies in an attempt to find out. Isabel rejects him and marries a fine young stockbroker, although her love vainly follows Darrell wherever he may be. It is the author's theory that only unfulfilled love never dies.

Despite all the author's cunning the character of Darrell is less than credible. That cunning is shown in the assumption of doubt; in taking a sort of "can-these-things-be" attitude. For he writes in the manner of an essayist; in his own person, as Mr. Maugham, the distinguished novelist and playwright, visiting his Chicago friends and their Parisian kinsman from time to time, and getting occasional glimpses of the spiritual prodigal. It is an unthinkable hypothesis that Somerset Maugham should ever have a lapse of taste—and yet!

Also his excursions into metaphysics and theology are not impressive. One thinks of a sturdy boiler-maker trying to put together a ladies' watch. For his approach is always psychological, even while he admits (with the Mystics) that the road to unity with God is not by reason but by feeling.

And yet this is a great novel; in its continual flashes of satire, like heat-lightning on the horizon, in its completely colored portrait of an ageing dilettante creeping at last into the arms of the Church, in its rounded drawing of a lovely girl, in its smiling appraisal of American Big Business in collapse. And how Mr. Worldliwiseman can write!

•

## Twenty Years of SRL

ANNIVERSARY celebrations are generally exercises in nostalgia; sweet reflections on Other Days. They are in the vein of the old Irishwoman's comment about the shooting of landlords from behind hedges, "Ah, glory be to God, them was the times!"

But the twentieth anniversary number of *The Saturday Review of Literature* looks backwards with laughter rather than with sighs of regret. When editors labored in dusty cubby-holes, and accountants toiled with large bottles of red ink, when cheques to contributors were infrequent, and drawn with a micrometer, when each number of the magazine, featly dressed, was a big surprise to all hands, not for its contents, but for the very fact of its appearance—oh well, it's funny now; not then.

The biggest surprise of all the twenty years was the day that the periodical "turned the corner." And now, with its editorial independence properly housed and the editors garbed in purple and fine linen, and the publishers lolling on cushions of opulence, no wonder all hands laugh.

And what a galaxy of hands it is, Henry Seidel Canby, William Rose Benét, Christopher Morley, Bennett Cerf, Harrison Smith "and so on that way!" As for contributors, make your own list, including all the most eminent critics and book-lovers and writers whose names rank high in all the forty-eight States and even beyond.

The number itself, of 126 pages, is a complete history of American writing since the first great war ended; sparkling and vivid in presentation. The Review has always spoken its mind, generally with fireworks, and at the moment is in the midst of battle with the United States Post Office and the censors of Boston. Blessings upon it!

•

## Realism Overdone

THE HISTORY OF ROME HANKS, and Kindred Matters, a novel, by Joseph Stanley Pennell. (Saunders, $3.00.)

A YOUNG American snob, over-polished and over-sure, seeks to impress the girl of his longing by a reference to his Southern ancestry. "Oh, yes," she replies in cool irony, "I have no doubt that your grandfather was a fine, old Southern gentleman."

Stung by the implied doubt he begins to recall fragments of family history told or imagined by old-timers. In his solitary room, "an arsenic-colored Y.M.C.A. cubby-hole," he meditates and dreams of the personalities of the last 150 years who have contributed to his inheritance and finds them as strange a mass of crawling life as one may see in an old cow-pasture by turning over a stone.

While his next ancestors are decent enough Kansas pioneers, such as Benton might paint, the male line runs back to some Pennsylvania Dutch less admirable, and the female line to the Hanks family of Iowa, or Missouri or the slave-states. Two of the multitudinous brothers are Romulus and Remus, so named by an obscure classicist who begat them. Rom. (or Rome) is a Captain in an Iowa Regiment, sees his brother killed and buries him, digging the grave with a bayonet and a tin-cup. Another brother, Lucius, is a Confederate, and after the war is "on the run" accused, whether rightly or wrongly, of many offences.

All the young man's information on the war comes through two grotesque figures, an army surgeon, turned preacher, of great age and half-insane, and a hill-billy grand-uncle, a creature of ignorance, shrewdness and laziness, who cherishes a monstrous sarcoma behind his left ear. The first is a lecherous beast, fascinated with death and corpses, and through his rotten recollections the author sets the Civil War before his readers as a murderous, stinking mass of stupidity and incompetence, from General Grant down to the lowest private.

Rome goes his way through it all, tolerant of his cousin, a politician-soldier, who licks boots and flatters himself into Grant's Cabinet. This cousin, whose very bravery is a show, put on for votes, is haunted by the fact that once he was a coward, observed by four men. Three of them he kills.

His wife, Una Theron, is a cold, calculating, ambitious, extravagant woman, the most savage portrait of a society leader in Washington. Her sister Katherine, who married the surgeon-preacher, is a splendid animal, quite in the manner of Congreve or Wycherley.

This novel, for all its extreme competence in characterization, suspense, and the fluid grace of its writing runs Realism into the ground. Mankind is not all base and whorish and blasphemous. The writer who sneers at the Great Cause in the Civil War and at all other ideals and decencies is unwise. And yet, somewhere, somehow, the intolerably brutish nature of all war should be brought home to the people. No correspondent, no participant, dares to write or tell one per cent of its degrading bestiality.

There is sweet reasonableness in Stephen Leacock's judgment that he had had enough of hill-billies, share-croppers and other low sections of the community. "I don't care how hard they swear."

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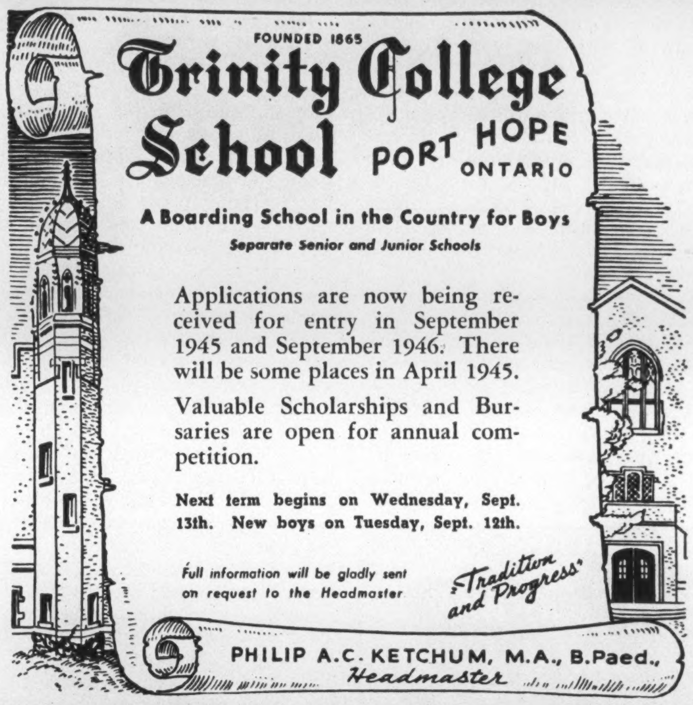

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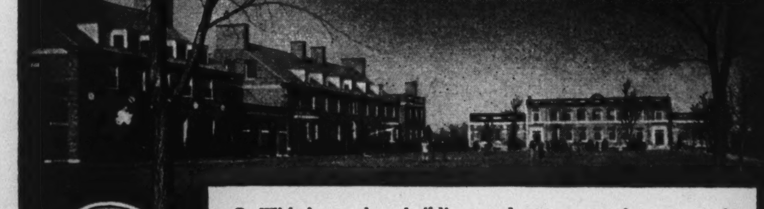

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Money Is Not Everything in the Scheme of the Clothes-Wise

**By LILLIAN D. MILLAR**

IF YOU want to be smartly dressed you must pay for it—but not necessarily in cash, for the cost is made up of both money and effort. You can't do without either but you can reduce the amount of one by putting in a little more of the other. If you have plenty of money you do not need to spend as much time and shoe leather to dress impeccably. But if you are short of cash you need to add a little extra time and effort. The less money you have the more thought you need.

Now if you are willing to invest this time and thought, what must you do? First, you need a purchasing plan. You know from experience that unless you have method in your buying, expenses creep up on you and before you realize it the clothes allowance has vanished. Moreover if you do not plan before you buy you are likely to have a closet full of clothes yet nothing which goes with anything else.

We suggest that you plan your wardrobe three years ahead. Does that sound ridiculous? A three-year budget is much sounder than a yearly one for many major purchases such as furs, coats, suits and classics are not worth buying unless they are good for three years. Of course you can't predict what the styles will be three years hence or know exactly the kind of clothes you will be able to get. But you can look ahead and say, "I must have a new winter coat this year. Next year I will buy a spring coat and the following year I will get a suit to go with it. Then each year I will need two or three dark dresses for winter and some sports' clothes for summer, and so on."

The idea is to anticipate large expenditures and also to plan clothes which will live happily together. For example, if you purchase a suit which matches your spring coat you will have an ensemble for the cool days before your fur coat comes out of storage. If you know what color and kind of winter coat you are going to buy you will keep this in mind when you choose your dresses this fall and then you won't have to scrap them later because they fight with the winter coat.

### Color in Your Life

First you must decide how much money you will need to put aside for clothes. Plan your major purchases first and set a price for each one. Then build the wardrobe around these. With a plan these larger purchases will not come too close together. Don't forget the small items for they add up to a sizeable sum in a year. Naturally you can't anticipate every small purchase you will make but you can set aside certain amounts for lingerie, for hats, for accessories to round out your wardrobe, and so on. For example one knows how often stockings are bought and the average price paid. Therefore it is not difficult to estimate how much these will cost in a year. When everything has been provided for, set up a margin to take care of those unforeseen emergencies which invariably arise.

When you have decided how much you can afford to spend for clothes, you can plan how to get the most for your money. Here are a few hints for a planned wardrobe:

*Co-ordinate your purchases*—Don't have a closet full of orphan clothes. If you set your wits to work you can have clothes which look as though they belonged together and were made just for you. To achieve this custom-made look you will have to remain loyal to a color scheme and choose styles which belong together. Base your color scheme on your major purchases, coat, suit, etc. Bright colors are for the rich. Black, brown, navy and gray are the basic tones for the foundations of wardrobes that must be carefully budgetted. They are compatible with many colors. They are less perishable than pastels or vivid colors and do not wear out their welcome quickly. One of the first things taught in elementary design is "the brighter the color the smaller the area". Color changes can be run on these basic colors with blouses, jackets, hat trimmings, jewelry, gloves, scarves, etc. Don't buy anything which does not fit into your color scheme.

### Only the Best

*Pay as much as you can afford for major items.* Experts agree that if they must last as long as possible, good clothes are an economy. They wear longer and keep a good appearance throughout their lifetime because they fit better and the material is superior. For example it is better to pay $80 for a coat which will last four years than $40 for one which is shabby and must be replaced at the end of the second year because, for the same outlay, you will have an $80 appearance instead of a $40 one.

*Avoid "high" styles, fads or extremes.* If you must consider length of wear pick a conservative style which will serve most occasions. Choose those classics which really never go out of style. They can be worn year after year for, although they're presented in new editions every season, basically they are the same. And you can relieve their simplicity with strokes of spectacular color by using different accessories.

*Choose clothes that are suitable for more than one season of the year.* If you cannot afford an outfit for every season, buy suits that can be worn both spring and fall, topcoats that can be worn with both suits and dresses. Buy felt hats in spring that can be worn well into the summer and then again in the fall.

*Buy clothes which can be changed to suit various occasions.* The simple basic dress of good lines and high quality material can be changed into many types of costumes by using a jacket and other accessories. For instance, a black wool dress is one thing when worn with a tweed jacket and another thing altogether without the jacket and worn with pearls. A vestee dress would be suitable for business, afternoon wear or even a dinner date according to the type of vestee you wear.

### Take Your Time

Now a few words as to buying. Don't wait to shop until the day before you must wear a dress, a hat or a coat. If you do, you may not be able to find what you want and in desperation you are likely to take what you can get and your whole plan may be upset. You know the type of garment you want, you have set the price you can pay and with your budget working you have the money set aside for it, so start looking well ahead of the time you need it and wait until you find the article which exactly fits your need. Or you can use judgment if an opportunity comes along to pick up a suit or dress at the end of the season for a fraction of its original price. If it belongs in your wardrobe you may decide it is a wise purchase.

Never buy a garment which does not fit you properly no matter how much you may like it or how great a bargain it may be. Sometimes it is possible to have it altered to fit but usually major operations are not advisable for too often they spoil the line and style of the garment. It is better to wait until you find one which really fits or if necessary to have one made for you.

Never buy anything you hadn't planned to buy. Put temptation behind you. You have made your plan after careful thought and it includes all you need and can afford. Therefore if you buy something not in your budget you are buying what you don't need and no matter how cheap it may be it is an extravagance.

Be discriminating. Make certain that each purchase is just right. Don't trust to your memory for color or line. Try things together before you buy them. If you need a hat or collar to go with a dress that's already in your closet, wear it when you go shopping. Take the trouble to get things which go together perfectly both as to color and style. That's what the designer does and then charges a high price for it. Take the trouble yourself and save your money.

Does this sound like a lot of work? It is. But if you think it's not worth the trouble, take a look at those who think so too, who find it easier to buy haphazardly. Don't say you can't afford the time and money. If you set your mind to it you will find that you can find both the time and money to do the job. It's taking pains that does the trick.

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# Buckingham Palace Will Resume Its Splendor When Peace Returns

**By ARTHUR NETTLETON**

PLANS for the re-housing of a big part of Britain's population after the war are now well advanced, but what of the future of the most famous residence in Great Britain, Buckingham Palace?

Many major problems will confront the officials who are responsible for maintaining and running the King's London home. To no home in the country did the outbreak of hostilities bring more sweeping changes.

Almost overnight, the Palace lost its status as a centre for regal functions. It swiftly assumed a war role and a war garb. Military uniforms took the place of the more colorful dress which is a feature of the royal household in normal times.

Historic treasures ordinarily housed there were sent to safer places. The big social affairs were deleted from the royal calendar. Food rationing alone was sufficient to cause the suspension of these events, even if other considerations had not done so.

## The Victory Banquet

Immediately the war ends, however, steps will be taken to restore the Palace to its former status. It will again become the scene of gatherings befitting the best-known home in the world.

One of the first big, post-war affairs will be the Victory banquet, attended by representatives of all the United Nations, and the royal courts will be revived.

Hundreds of debutantes are waiting to be presented to the King and Queen. Never before has the waiting-list been as long as it is today, and the Lord Chamberlain, who governs these affairs, will probably find it necessary to increase the number of dates for these ceremonies. Before the war, only four or five such events were arranged each year, but during the first twelve months of peace, it may be considered advisable to hold at least a dozen.

Investitures have taken place during the war, but these wartime ceremonies are not the equivalent of the peace-time levees. The latter will be revived, helping further to restore Buckingham Palace to normality.

## Art Treasures Back

The court events will entail considerable renovation of the splendid apartments inside the Palace—the gilded, red-carpeted, ornate but tastefully-decorated rooms. Compared with ordinary times, very little work has been done on the decorations. Only jobs which, if left unattended, would result in permanent damage, have been carried out. In the peace years, re-decorations were undertaken almost continuously.

Whenever the King was out of town for more than a few days, extensive cleaning was put in hand. His Majesty's annual vacation, usually covering at least three weeks, was regarded as a fine chance for a thorough "Spring-cleaning" of the Palace—though the holiday usually fell in August.

During the war, no such upheaval has been possible. The elimination of arrears in this direction will be one of the first post-war steps.

Many of the art treasures and historic souvenirs, evacuated when the war started, will come flooding back. But, in not a few cases, they will require skilled restoration before they can be put back into their rightful places.

## Royal Gold Plate

Even in peace-time, the care of the pictures and antiques housed in Buckingham Palace gave full-time employment to a staff of craftsmen. They had their own workshop in the basement, and all the treasures passed through their hands at regular intervals. These employees will be exceptionally busy during the first two or three years of peace.

Among the first treasures to reappear will be the royal gold plate, for this collection is always available at State banquets, and the Victory dinner-party would be incomplete without it.

Some of the pieces will be needed for use; others will be arranged 'round the room, for nowadays they are considered too heavy and too valuable to be employed for their original purpose. Some are said to be Spanish Armada relics.

One of the most interesting of these immensely valuable articles is the Tudor salt-cellar which was used by Queen Elizabeth. It stands two feet high, and is in two tiers, beneath a richly-embossed canopy on three beautifully carved supports.

But the collection includes meat dishes, tureens, dish covers, and a coffee service—all of gold, and each exquisitely decorated. The embossed designs are so delicate that a special routine is followed in cleaning the pieces, so that none of the tracery shall be impaired.

## Gardens Restored

Restoring the Buckingham Palace gardens to their peace-time splendor will be one of the longest jobs of all. The cultivation of flowers has been reduced to the minimum in the last four years, yet the gardens are regarded, as one of the most attractive features of the King's foremost home in normal times.

But skilled horticulturalists, some of them probably brought from Windsor, will tackle the job, and it is expected that within a few months of the coming of peace, colorful displays of blooms will again be a big feature of the surroundings of the Palace.

They will provide a fitting background for the resumption of normal royal activities, both ceremonial and social.

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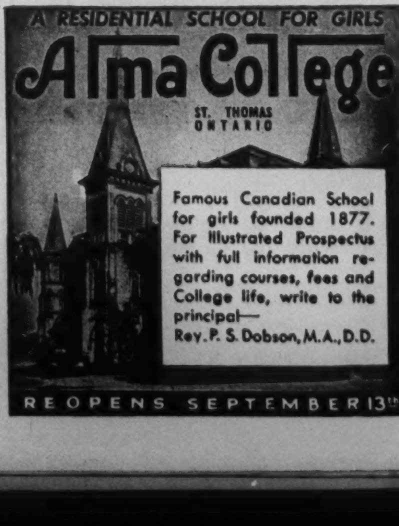

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# An Overture With a History: French Canadian Soprano

**By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH**

FROM time to time one has alluded to the historical backgrounds of compositions heard at the Promenade Symphony concerts this summer. Few episodes are more interesting, from that standpoint, than the revival by Franz Allers last week of the Overture to "Masaniello" or "The Dumb Girl of Portici" by Daniel Francis Auber. Though not the greatest, Auber was for years the most august musical figure in the Paris of the Second Empire. He was born at Caen (where Canadians have been so valiantly fighting) in 1782, and he died in Paris of old age, and in despair, during the seige of 1871. His memories embraced all convulsions which beset his country from the Revolution of 1789 until the fall of Emperor Napoleon III—not long before his death.

The most famous of his countless operas "Masaniello" was produced in 1828 when the restored Bourbon regime was on the wane; and considering the times, was astonishingly revolutionary in its implications. It is frequently coupled with Rossini's "William Tell", composed a year later, because both glorify revolt against a tyrant. Scribe's libretto has for its hero Tomaso Aniello a figure as significant in Neapolitan annals as is Jack Cade in English history. He was a fisherman of Portici who in 1647 with the masses behind him, succeeded in establishing for a brief period what would in our day be called a "Soviet" with himself as dictator. It was terminated by the fact that the pressure of duties for which he was unfitted drove him insane; but he remains one of the proletarian heroes of Europe. The real cause of Tomaso's rising which won the populace of Naples and its environs to his support, was additional taxes on fruit and vegetables imposed on an overburdened people. In death he triumphed, for the taxes were removed.

Auber's librettist, Scribe, thought taxation too tame a theme for an operatic plot, and devised for Aniello a lovely mute sister, brutally wronged by an aristocrat. It was to avenge her wrongs that the brother embarked on his temporarily successful exploit in class warfare. Merely as a theatric structure "Masaniello", or "The Dumb Girl of Portici", is unique. It is the only grand opera ever written in which the heroine sings not a note, and enacts a lengthy role in pantomime. The revolutionary tendency of the work brought early results. Its performance in Brussels in 1830 stimulated a revolt by Belgians which ended in the creation of an independent monarchy, under the present reigning house of Belgium.

Toronto is one of the few cities on this side of the Atlantic which in this century has seen a really fine production of Auber's opera. This was in the autumn of 1915 when a superb operatic festival was given at the Mutual Street Arena by the Boston Grand Opera in combination with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe. Not long afterward the organization collapsed, so that Pavlowa's appearances in the work numbered no more than half-a-dozen. None of the biographies of the dancer mentions these appearances though they rank with the greatest artistic achievements of her career. I shall never forget the pathos and expressiveness of her miming. It required no words to make it poignant. She was supported by a very good Masaniello, the once famous tenor Zenatello. The opera abounds in agitated moments which are reflected in the overture. It has lighter phases in which Auber suggests the street songs of Naples. A century ago, "The Dumb Girl of Portici" was justly regarded as one of the very greatest operatic achievements up to that time. Wagner thought highly of the work and admitted that it influenced the music of his early opera "Das Liebesverbot" (1836) founded on Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure". For many decades the overture was popular on band and orchestral programs, but has in recent years fallen into disuse. Mr. Allers' rendering last week was stimulating in a rare degree, marked by intense rhythmical spirit and beauty of shading.

Sufferers from the recent heat spell should consider the plight of these sheep encased in woolly coats. However, they're on their way to be sheared. And where could they find more charming shepherdesses?

### Truncated Symphonies

I am heartily in favor of the custom now coming into vogue at popular concerts of selecting individual movements from noted symphonies. Years ago I heard a lecture on "The Appreciation of Music" by the famous critic and author H. E. Krehbiel. He mentioned with pity rather than anger, a fellow critic who favored "dismembering" symphonies in this way and it was plain that he regarded the suggestion as unforgivable. But I recall thinking at the time that it might be a very good plan for cities like Toronto where opportunities to listen to symphonic music were then extremely limited. It would certainly gain public appreciation for Mahler whose symphonies as a whole are disastrously dull; but who wrote some charming episodical movements. It might indeed bring back to recognition such symphonic writers as Spohr and Raff or even the insufferably prolix Anton Bruckner. Mr. Allers' experiment in giving only the first and third movements of the "Pathetique" Symphony of Tchaikovsky was unquestionably appreciated. These movements linked together might well typify the story of Russia during the past three years. The first, with its vast reflective and melancholy fabric, the first year of retreat and disaster; the sequence, inimitably martial, the triumph of today. Mr. Allers conducted with insight and fire and obtained a most expressive and virile response from the orchestra. His buoyant and valorous style was also shown in other works like Dvorak's Slavonic dances and Morton Gould's arrangement of Red Cavalry tunes.

### The Charm of Miss Gagnier

The petite French Canadian coloratura soprano, Claire Gagnier, made an immense hit with the audience by the ingenuous sincerity of her personality as well as the natural loveliness and flexibility of her voice. Last May she was awarded first prize $1000 in connection with a competition "Singing Stars of Tomorrow", sponsored by York Knitting Mills, for young Canadian women singers. There were 44 contestants at least ten of whom were of fine quality. The public and the adjudicators could form their opinions only by what they heard over the air; they knew nothing of the personality of the singers. It was therefore gratifying to find the irresistible ease and musical intuition of Miss Gagnier's singing supplemented by definite personal charm. She sang many famous coloratura arias; Verdi's "Caro Nome", Strauss's "Laughing Song" from "The Bat", Delibes "Hirondelles" as well as two numbers composed by Sir Julius Benedict for Jenny Lind, "The Wren" and "Carnival of Venice". In the gossamer ornaments of the latter pieces, especially, she revealed a liquid, spontaneous bird-like quality that cannot be taught; though in all numbers evidence of expert training was obvious.

### Current Events

Myron McTavish of Ottawa has been awarded a Fellowship in the American Guild of Organists. He is already a Fellow of the Canadian College of Organists and a "Mus Bac" of the University of Toronto.

CBC on August 17th inaugurated a series of eight weekly broadcasts "Canadian Music in Wartime, heard in the United States over the NBC network, and conducted by Jean

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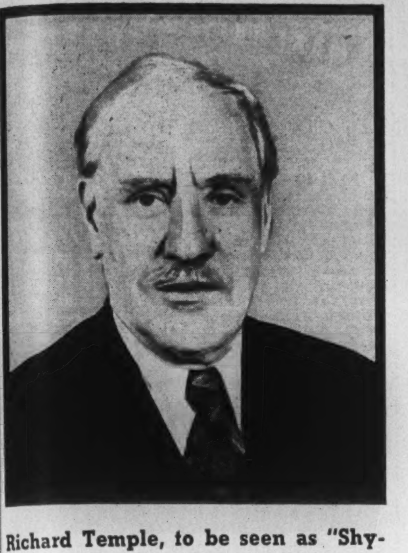

**Richard Temple, to be seen as "Shylock" in The Merchant of Venice at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning Aug. 21.**

Marie Beaudet. The series opened with the Symphony in G minor by Dr. Arnold Walter, first performed by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, to be followed on August 24th by Healey Willan's new piano concerto played by Agnes Butcher. Other composers to be heard will be Arthur Benjamin, Claude Champagne, J. J. Gagnier, Capt. Robert Farnon, Paul de Marky, Jean Coulthard Adams, Frank Blachford, J. J. Weinzweig, Robert Fleming, Lucio Agostini, Maurice Blackburn and Alexander Brott.

### Campbell Centenary

An ancient sage is reported to have said that he would rather write the songs of a nation than make its laws; but the obsequies of song makers have as a rule been insignificant in comparison with those of law makers. The Scottish poet Thomas Campbell the centenary of whose death occurred in the last week of June was an exception. In addition to several long poems, seldom read, however, he wrote the war-songs "Ye Mariners of England", "The Battle of the Baltic" and "Hohenlinden", that for energy and stirring patriotism are unsurpassed in our language. The first contains the immortal line "The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze". Campbell died at Boulogne, whence his body was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey.

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## THE THEATRE

# Novels Don't Make Good Plays But May Contain Star Parts

### By LUCY VAN GOGH

AT THE turn of the century this critic, then admittedly somewhat green at the business, would unquestionably have voted Mrs. Fiske's performance in "Becky Sharp" a great performance, which it equally unquestionably was. But alas! the chances are that I should also—we nearly all did—have voted Mr. Langdon Mitchell's drama a great piece of playwrighting, which it equally unquestionably is not. It is as a matter of fact a badly constructed and—a less serious fault—an insincere play, with a remarkable series of good opportunities for effective playing by the "star." Of these opportunities Miss Haila Stoddard takes full advantage, and her acting is so brilliant and her personality so magnetic that, no matter how deep and rich the hokum with which she is surrounded by the other characters—not the players; it is in no way their fault—her *Becky Sharp* is always alive, human, credible and convincing. Yes, even in a closing scene which is so sublimely 1900-ish that 1944 must see it to believe that it could ever have been tolerated in serious drama.

It now seems as if the nineteenth-century novel ("Vanity Fair" was published in 1848) was of all literary forms the least suitable for transfer to the theatre. It was a vast, amorphous, three-volume affair in which the comments of the narrator were often as important as the narrative, and in which most of the action was reported second-hand. But the theatre, and especially the American theatre, of 1900 was so avid of material with which to feed the new multitudes who were flocking through its lobbies that it stole "characters" wherever it could find them, and *Becky Sharp* is decidedly one of the great characters of English literature. An inexperienced public, habituated to the star system, never caught on to the fact that it takes more than a character to make a play. Give the character a few scenes in which to exhibit itself, and that was all that anybody asked.

### Flock of Dummies

But *Becky Sharp* cannot be done in a few scenes, because there is nothing then but Becky Sharp; there is no atmosphere of real living persons around her. The tenderly, tolerantly drawn portraits of Thackeray's novel simply are not there, and in their place is a flock of dummies. Lord Steyne was pretty close to being a dummy—the conventional wicked nobleman of melodrama — even in Thackeray. Rawdon Crawley almost comes alive at times even in the play. But the rest—all the other Crawleys, Joseph Sedley, Mr. Loder—they cannot be done in this two-hour traffic of the stage. They were created in a totally different medium, and they don't translate.

I think Miss Stoddard falls short in a certain sinister quality in Becky; I think she was always a more ruthless and terrifying creature, even in her most genuine love, than this performance makes her. But it is dazzlingly clever, and puts Miss Stoddard several notches higher in rank. It is a pity that a great performance will not now save a play whose badnesses are not those we are currently used to, but those which we can easily detect because they went out of fashion thirty years ago.

**Rose Bampton, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera, will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert of August 24 in Varsity Arena. Her husband, Wilfrid Pelletier, will be guest conductor at this concert.**

**With Their Majesties on a recent visit to the Beaver Club in London, where Canadian Service men are entertained, was Mrs. Vincent Massey.**

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## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Back to the Land of Mountains Where Everyone Says Hello

By DORA EASTO

*Whitehorse.*

FOR seventeen months the life in construction camps had been enough. After leading a business girl's life in a large city, comparative roughing it in frontier settlements on the Alaska Military Highway proved highly diverting. The novel experiences—varied groups of people—lack of strain in our days—had more than compensated for the niceties we were obliged to forego.

Mess hall meals sometimes left much to be desired, although for the most part our food was excellent. But the dishes were cumbersome and few—sometimes we used enamelware, badly chipped; there were never saucers for our cups, or bread and butter plates; seldom dessert dishes. (However, it is surprising how well one can manage with a folded paper napkin to protect one's pie from the gravy leavings). We ate at wooden tables, each accommodating eight persons, and sat on benches.

Our beds were army cots—erected on wooden platforms about 18″ from the floor, because the floors were so cold! The mattresses were thin and hard.

### Outward-Bound

*But*—there were no ration coupons to juggle; no streetcars to cope with; no crowded shops. We could wear anything and still be in style. We could have second and even third cups of coffee!

Yes, for seventeen months we had thoroughly enjoyed the wide open spaces—using buildings of prefabricated materials for barracks and offices; relying on trucks for transportation. Then came an opportunity to go "out" for a week!

We left Whitehorse on a Sunday morning in early summer. The sun was just coming up—about 3.00 a.m.—as we took off in a large Army Transport plane. There were no clouds to obscure our vision. For hundreds of miles we soared above snowy peaks and frozen lakes and rivers.

Gradually the country below became brown, splashed with the dark green of spruce and pine trees, and the patches of snow disappeared. The mountains tapered down to hills, and rivers raced madly on their journeys.

### Plane to Edmonton

It was comfortable in the big ship. We could walk around—even lie down if so inclined—there was plenty of room. Before leaving the airport we had furnished ourselves with box lunches and fruit juice, and these were very welcome before our six-hour trip was over.

As we travelled over the Peace River country the newly-ploughed fields made neat brown squares amongst the light green of the poplars. The beautiful new bridge spanning the broad green river, just a short distance south of Fort St. John, was plainly visible.

It was noon in Edmonton when we arrived (we had lost three hours en route). One of our party, sighting a milk wagon on the street, nearly fell out of the taxi in her eagerness to have a drink of *real milk*.

Recent rain had given the city that new-washed look. Green grass, fields bright with dandelions, and lovely lilac blooms thrilled us. After the dust of Whitehorse, Edmonton looked like an ideal city in the World of Tomorrow! Riding on pavement, after the bone-jarring trips over Yukon roads, was heavenly.

Beautiful homes, with neat gardens and lawns—churches—rows of shop windows—neon signs—streets lined with maple trees—families out walking in their Sunday best—how we drank it all in!

In the guest house where we were to spend the night we walked on carpeted floors, went *upstairs* to go to bed—and had real beds to sleep in!

Hub of the Alaska Military Highway operations, airport construction and Canol projects, Edmonton is still a boom city. Every building is crowded to capacity. The offices we reported to were located in the Empire Theatre. The entire ground floor is given over to busy desks, typewriters and adding machines. Boxes jut out into the office, their splendor unnoticed. The ticket office is used as a "time" office, and you must have a badge in order to get past the wicket. In the wash rooms the ornate furniture of theatre days (and nights) remains.

How wonderful to again get newspapers the day they are published; to be able to browse in book shops, and visit a well-stocked public library!

Yet we missed the friendliness of the North, where everyone says hello whether they know you or not. The truck drivers didn't stop to ask if we would like a lift. The salespeople were courteous, but disinterested. Street cars looked companionably familiar, but we weren't tempted to ride.

### Ready and Willing

We were all packed and waiting when the call came for us to go to the airport. Who minds bumpy roads, dust, mosquitoes? We'll take 'em all if we can have the mountains with their unforgettable blue haze and magic rainbows; hills a mass of gorgeous firewood; wide sunsets and Northern Lights!

# A Poetess, a Poem and a Voluntary Mission of Comfort and Sympathy

By LILLIAN COLLIER GRAY

"QUIET and sincere sympathy is often the most welcome and efficient consolation to the afflicted"—said a man to one in deep sorrow, "I did not come to comfort you; God only can do that; but I did come to say how deeply and tenderly I feel for you in your affliction." *

With two brothers in the R.C.A.F., the younger a flight commander of a Tactical Air Force "Mustang" reconnaissance squadron (now on duty in France), Clara Bernhardt knows very well the meaning of the above words. It was out of her deep sympathy for the mother of a young friend who three years ago was reported missing over the North Sea, that this well-known young woman poet of Preston, Ontario, wrote the poem entitled "Missing", a poem that has since gone out to more than 4,000 next-of-kin.

### Next-of-Kin

On the heels of the loss of this young aviator, came the news that another friend was listed missing. Miss Bernhardt wrote a letter to the mother she had never met, and hoping that it might be of some assurance and comfort, she slipped in a copy of the little poem. Then, as day by day she scanned the growing casualty lists, she longed to be of some comfort to the sorrowing hearts whose anxiety she could so well understand. There must be some way in which she could, in even some small measure, alleviate the distress of those wives and mothers and sweethearts of missing men. The poem! If it had helped the mothers of friends, might it not help others, even though they were strangers? With some hesitation, a little fearful of intruding on their grief, Miss Bernhardt typed and mailed seven copies to the next-of-kin addresses.

The young poet's doubts were soon dispelled by the first reply, which came from a mother in a small town in Virginia. The woman's son had come to Canada to enlist in the R.C.A.F. in the pre-Pearl Harbor days. She told all about his college career, his plans for the future, his training, his graduation, and commissioning. And her gratitude for the "Missing" card was heart-felt and boundless. Her letter gave Miss Bernhardt encouragement to continue her unique mission of consolation.

### Faith and Optimism

The first printing of the poem was of 500 copies. When mailed, these cards brought a flood of replies from every section of the country, from city, town, village, and prairie farm they came, voicing deep gratitude for this message from one who, they sensed, was a friend in their affliction. Many next-of-kin voiced faith and courage and optimism. In some cases, the mother or wife later on wrote to say that her hopes and prayers had been realized, and the missing boy was now known to be a prisoner-of-war. Many of the next-of-kin sent their unknown friend clippings, or snapshots, or a small gift, or postage stamps or silver, "so that I can have a little part in the good work you are doing for broken-hearted parents." On the whole, the contents of the letters convinced Miss Bernhardt that here was a service peculiarly her own, and one which she must continue, despite its cost, so long as there are lists of missing men.

This original service is far from being all that this versatile young writer does to help win the war. She writes a weekly column of "Red Cross Reminders" for the local paper, as well as other publicity work for the Red Cross branch. She does other Red Cross work, writes letters to men in the services, and can be relied upon to give of her time and abilities as an accomplished musician and speaker whenever she is needed.

In addition to this, Miss Bernhardt last year brought out a book of poems with war themes, (her second book) entitled "Far Horizon", and dedicated to her two brothers in the R.C.A.F. and her friends of the R.C.A.F. This little book has been widely read, and much appreciated by the men of the armed services. A third book, and her first novel, is to be off the press in the autumn. It is entitled "Song of Zion".

### The Poem

Following is the poem, "Missing". On its back appears a second fine poem from the same pen. It is called "Last Words of an Airman", and contains some arresting lines, among them these that remind us, "Life is not too great a price to pay for truth and freedom".

*"I will be with thee, I will not fail thee nor forsake thee."*
—*Joshua* 1:5

Into the void, and we cannot know,
We who must wonder and wait,
What happened in the fevered sky
As you gallantly braved your fate.

You "failed to return." God, does it mean
For always, or just for a while?
Shall we see again, when this is past,
Your warm, remembered smile?

Helplessly, helplessly waiting here
The eternal question beats
Against the brain relentlessly,
As days trudge into weeks.

Into the void—yet this we know:
That you are not alone,
For the Lord Himself is by your side,
Leading you on toward Home.

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BABY FOODS

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# A Bill of Damages in the Future for Today's Parental Delinquency

**By ELIZABETH MANVERS**

"HOW would *you* like to stay in the house all by yourself?"

Thelma was quite indignant over my suggestions that she should be away home. And I thought I had been quite tactful; had even let her help me tidy my desk after the other little First Graders had gone.

Thelma had been difficult. Stealing from the other children's lunches was one problem—sometimes only a sandwich, often a piece of cake or an orange and occasionally the whole lunch. Thelma would cry and insist she had no breakfast. Obviously stealing from hunger and stealing because she was no respecter of others' possessions demanded different methods of treatment. I wrote to Thelma's mother and received a long note describing the child's breakfast—cereal, egg, toast, milk. But she neglected to say just when the model breakfast had been instituted. It is significant though, that Thelma has never helped herself to any lunches since. Her mother may have talked seriously to her of course but still a child doesn't devour an orange, peeling and all, unless ravenously hungry.

## The Hungry Boy

The other day the children reported at one-thirty that Marilyn and Freddie were sitting on their steps instead of coming to school. Freddie is in the next grade and his teacher sent for him. In a few minutes back came the messenger. "Freddie says his mother isn't home and he can't work on a starving stomach." Who could? We have been wondering just how much and how often are similar happenings responsible for the fact that when Freddie stands he leans. No vitality.

Knowing all this I was rather surprised to receive a note the next day saying; "Please excuse Marilyn's absence but I took the children down town." A few questions might be interesting so in my most amiable voice I said, "So you were down town yesterday?"

### ARROGANCE

WE TREAD the garden
boldly,
Assert it ours,
Briskly acquisitive
Mangle flowers.

Gargantuan destructors,
What monsters we
To velvet petals patterned
For silk-plush bee.

E,MILY LEAVENS.

"Yes."

"Where did you have your lunch?"

"In a restaurant."

"And what did you have to eat?"

"Oh, lots of things. It's hard to remember after I've been asleep."

I gave up. Obviously I should have been questioning the mother.

## Truth Untaught

There's an old chestnut going the rounds now—I've seen it three times lately masquerading as a joke. It goes something like this;

Teacher—"Why were you absent?"
Boy—"It says in the note."

It's too true and too tragic to be funny. Why can't parents tell the truth in notes? A child old enough to be at school is old enough to know why he has been absent. And he does know, too. If it has been a matter of sleeping in, then why write that he had a headache, or a toothache or a stomachache?

George is away a day. The note says the clock didn't go off and they all slept in. From personal experience I know that clocks do behave in such a manner at times so I merely say, "But you surely didn't stay in bed all day."

"We went to the White Bridge in the afternoon."

An interview with the older members of the trio elicited the information that before she left for work their mother had said they could go to the swimming hole. That the children may get the idea that school is of little or no importance doesn't seem to matter.

Lawrence's mother is working I am told. He was in my class for a day and a half before Easter, having been boarded out in the locality. On being told, on what I considered good authority, that he had gone back home I removed his name from the register. Back he comes June 7th. When I asked if his mother has moved or is working longer he told me it's not that, it's because she has too many children. I don't know the story but I do know that it must be difficult for Lawrence to adjust himself to school, let alone adjust himself to the feeling he seems to have of not being wanted.

But lately there seems to be something doing about all this. Perhaps the children have the parents stymied, too, or it may be that the parents themselves have realized their own delinquency. For one thing I don't have to wash as many children. A few months ago it was not unusual for me to clean up as many as ten or thirteen of the class. And while doing that I am certainly not teaching—at least not in the academic sense. Of course I may have become inured to the appearance of dirt on little hands and faces but I prefer to think there is improvement.

Then there is Clifford. I hear he has been whipped for going to the White Bridge and taking little brother with him. But a year ago I was at a picnic at the white bridge and Clifford was there and little brother too. Both a whole year younger than now. Then was the time to have forbidden him.

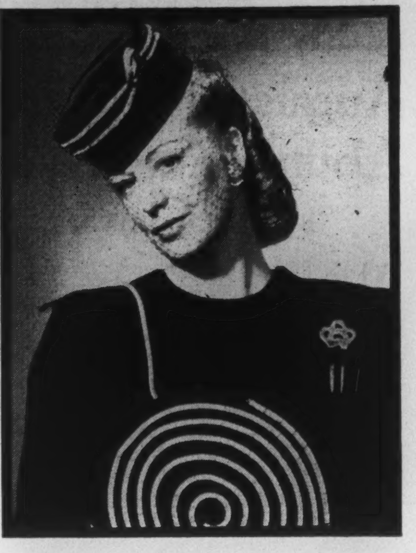
## Missing Opportunities

And there is Raymond. A note scrawled in pencil explains his absence. "Raymond's sister lost the heel off her shoe and came home. He came back too. Give him a good . . . . " The word is illegible but since the first letter seems to be "s" it is probably "scolding". So I finish the note; "Give him a good scolding."

No one has meant these conditions to come about, least of all the parents. In their case it is perhaps truer than anywhere else that "Our faults are the defects of our qualities." Every father and mother wants their child to have a good time, to appear in the best possible light. To stay home for a headache reads better in a note explaining absence than a mere statement of having slept in.

And right here is where parents are missing an opportunity of teaching their children life. Mother helps win the war by working in a plant, then the child's share in victory is going to school every day and getting himself there on time and tidy. If a change of shift results in a disrupted routine and causes a sleeping-in, then the child should realize that and not be asked to carry a note with some other piffling explanation.

In our struggle for freedom it is unfortunate but true that many children are being short-changed on security, love, moral standards, health and education by their own parents. It is also true that the future will see these children presenting their bill for damages.



**This brown velvet pillbox is dramatized with two rows of silver mesh tubing that encircle the crown. The idea is repeated in the circular bag which gives a target effect as held here by the model. By Andra.**

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

## CONCERNING FOOD

# August the Month When Garden Abundance Is at Its Height

**By JANET MARCH**

"MAY I have some more carrots?"
"There aren't any."
"Well, why aren't there?"
"Because usually carrots have to be fed to you forcibly and you've had two helpings already."
"But these are different."

They are too, when they are less than an hour from the garden to the table; a fact which means that the gardener has never grown enough and the cook, who is often the same character these days, has never washed enough. If you have your own vegetable garden a good rule is to prepare just about three times the amount you would of the same vegetable when bought in a city shop.

There was a rather weightily worded official statement that the reason tomato juice was being released in such generous quantities to us citizens this spring was that the national diet was deficient in vitamin C. We simpletons had thought that there had turned out to be more tomato juice available than had first been expected, but we were grateful whatever the reason. If you go short on vitamin C it is hard on your gums and it is one of the main difficulties with the diet of the British Isles. Carrots have a good amount of vitamin C in them, and in most children's opinion are only really worth eating when they are very small and new.

This is the month of fine fresh foods in Canada. Indeed you hardly need to cook at all what with salads and tomatoes and peaches and all. Corn on the cob is in too, that most North American and delicious of vegetables. I wonder if the authorities of W.P.T.B. don't like corn on the cob, and if that is the reason we were docked our butter the first week the corn came in. Let's hope they make a note of it and let us suffer in July the next time, for on the whole they have done so much better for us this year than last. There has been no frenzied searching for potatoes and onions were always to be had and, so far, the oranges have held out nicely. Then too they put ceiling prices on fruit which although the fruit stayed pressed right up against the ceiling at least provided a limit.

No one, however, can enjoy corn as much without butter as with, for you can't substitute mayonnaise, or vegetable oil or bacon fat. Now that we are back on our full butter ration we can make up for lost time and go right to town on the corn. There isn't anything to tell about corn cooking except not to cook it more than eight to ten minutes in boiling water, that the fresher it is the better, and to allow more corn cobs per head than you believe could be consumed.

Baking seems to be one of the more important cooking chores in the summer, for people holidaying are not often lucky enough to be near a good cake shop and the baker usually only turns up twice a week. The speed with which the cookies and cake disappear is unbelievable. Of course baking is hard on the sugar ration, but with fresh fruit to be had you can plunge some of your D coupons on sugar. Gingerbread can't be beaten after a swim, and you get enough molasses for one D coupon to make four big ones.

### Gingerbread

2 cups of flour
1 cup of molasses
⅓ cup of granulated sugar
⅓ cup of shortening
2 eggs
½ cup of milk
1 teaspoon of ginger
1 teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of baking soda

Cream the shortening and add the sugar and cream well, then add the molasses and the eggs. Sift in the dry ingredients alternately with the half cup of milk. Beat well and bake in greased pan in a moderate oven for thirty to forty minutes. Eaten hot gingerbread will vanish even faster than when allowed to cool.

Probably most of the readers of this column are smarter when it comes to buying flour than is the writer. The captions on the bag about "General Purpose" and "Cakes and Pastry" are all very glowing but I never really know which I should get for a house which just uses one sort of flour for everything. Few seem to report that they are "Canada Approved." In fact it seems as if we get more vitamin B in our baker's baking than we can put in our own. The Canadian Council on Nutrition urges "that every encouragement be given to making Canada Approved White Flour available throughout the country for household use."

Here's a fairly quick sponge cake to make:

### Sponge Cake

2 egg whites
2 egg yolks
½ cup of granulated sugar
1¼ cups of flour
¼ teaspoon of salt
½ cup of water
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of baking powder

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt twice and then add the water and lemon juice to the egg yolks and beat them with the dover beater-unless you are the proud owner of an electric beater. Add the sugar a little at a time to the egg yolk mixture and then the sifted dry ingredients. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and fold into the flour mixture. Bake in two ungreased tins in a 350 oven for about half an hour.

# Only the Best Methods Are Good Enough for Canning Peaches

EVERYONE who cans at all cans peaches and, as only the best methods are good enough, here are up-to-the-minute directions from the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

A six quart leno (heaped) basket of peaches should give about 5 quarts of canned fruit. The peaches should be fully ripe but not overripe and bruised spots must be carefully removed. Under-ripe peaches will be poor in flavor and color when canned.

### Syrup

Peaches are only mildly acid and a thin syrup (1 cup sugar to 2 cups water) is recommended though this proportion may be decreased or increased a little to suit individual taste. For a 6 quart basket of peaches add 8 cups boiling water to 4 cups sugar. Bring to boiling point, skim and keep hot.

### Canned Peaches—Cold Pack

Test sealers for leakage. Wash, rinse, and keep hot until ready to use.

Sort peaches for size and maturity. A much better pack is obtained if fruit is uniform. Blanch, peel, halve and remove pits. As fruit is peeled drop in brine (1 teaspoon salt to 1 quart cold water) to prevent discoloration. Peel only sufficient fruit for 2 sealers at one time. Drain and pack in hot sealers, cut side down. Fill containers to within ¼ inch of top with hot syrup if spring or screw top sealers are used and ½ inch of top for vacuum type sealers. Remove air bubbles by running a knife down and around the inside of the sealer. Adjust wet rubber rings and tops and partially seal screw top and spring top sealers. Completely tighten metal bands on vacuum type sealers.

Process:

### Boiling Water Bath

| | |
|---|---|
| Pints ... ... ... ... ... | 20 minutes |
| Quarts ... ... ... ... | 25 minutes |

(The oven is not recommended for processing peaches packed cold. See Hot Pack)

When time is up, remove sealers from the processor, tighten the tops on screw and spring top sealers. Cool all sealers right side up, away from draughts. Test screw and spring top sealers for leaks when cool by carefully tilting each sealer and revolving it in the hands. Vacuum type sealers with metal lids are tested by striking the top lightly with a metal spoon. There should be a clear ringing sound . . . not dull. If sealers are airtight, label and store in a cool, dark place.

### Canned Peaches—Hot Pack

Blanch peaches, remove skins, halve and pit; slice if desired. Drop in brine. Drain. Simmer 5 minutes in syrup. Pack at once into hot sealers to within one-quarter inch of the top with screw and spring top sealers, and one-half inch with vacuum type sealers. Remove air bubbles by running the blade of a knife down and around the inside of the filled container. Adjust rubber rings and tops on sealers, partially sealing screw and spring top sealers, completely tightening metal bands on vacuum type sealers.

Process:

### Boiling Water Bath

| | |
|---|---|
| Pints ... ... ... ..... | 15 minutes |
| Quarts ... ... ... ..... | 20 minutes |

Thermostatically controlled oven, 275 deg. F. (not recommended when vacuum type sealers with metal lids are used)

| | |
|---|---|
| Pints ... ... ... ... ... | 25 minutes |
| Quarts ... ... ... ... ... | 30 minutes |

Complete as for cold pack method.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.
19
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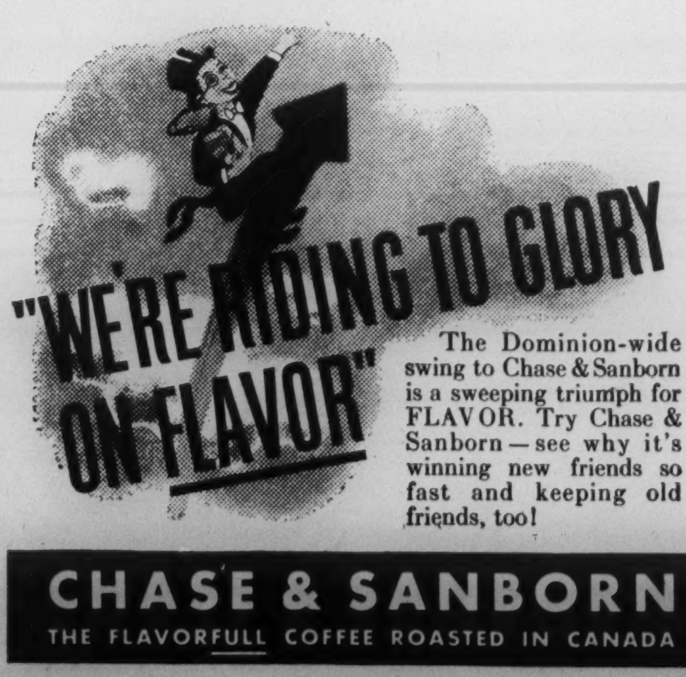
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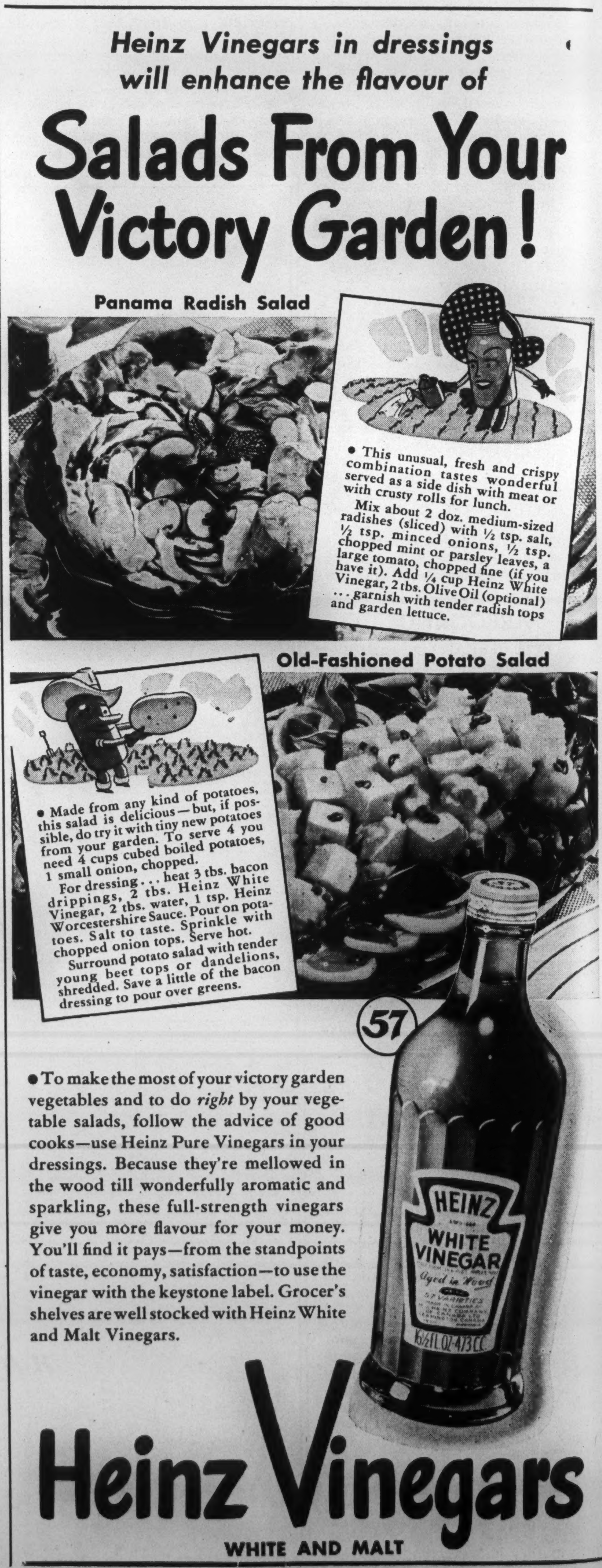
Heinz Vinegars in dressings will enhance the flavour of

Salads From Your Victory Garden!

Panama Radish Salad

• This unusual, fresh and crispy combination tastes wonderful served as a side dish with meat or with crusty rolls for lunch.

Mix about 2 doz. medium-sized radishes (sliced) with ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. minced onions, ½ tsp. chopped mint or parsley leaves, a large tomato, chopped fine (if you have it). Add ¼ cup Heinz White Vinegar, 2 tbs. Olive Oil (optional) . . . garnish with tender radish tops and garden lettuce.

Old-Fashioned Potato Salad

• Made from any kind of potatoes, this salad is delicious—but, if possible, do try it with tiny new potatoes from your garden. To serve 4 you need 4 cups cubed boiled potatoes, 1 small onion, chopped.

For dressing . . . heat 3 tbs. bacon drippings, 2 tbs. Heinz White Vinegar, 2 tbs. water, 1 tsp. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce. Pour on potatoes. Salt to taste. Sprinkle with chopped onion tops. Serve hot.

Surround potato salad with tender young beet tops or dandelions, shredded. Save a little of the bacon dressing to pour over greens.

• To make the most of your victory garden vegetables and to do *right* by your vegetable salads, follow the advice of good cooks—use Heinz Pure Vinegars in your dressings. Because they're mellowed in the wood till wonderfully aromatic and sparkling, these full-strength vinegars give you more flavour for your money. You'll find it pays—from the standpoints of taste, economy, satisfaction—to use the vinegar with the keystone label. Grocer's shelves are well stocked with Heinz White and Malt Vinegars.

Heinz Vinegars
WHITE AND MALT

# THE OTHER PAGE

## Dieppe: Memory of August 19, 1942

(Spoken by a sergeant of the R.C.R. returning there many years after.)

HERE, where the peaceful plage sleeps in the noonday sun,
Here, beyond Berneval, where umbrellas speckle the beach,
Laugh freedom's children at play in a peacetime never done
Under a tranquil heaven; in the French or English tongue
Their joy is the harvest-yield, their nevermore-guarded speech
And their merry laughter shall sound as a rapture strangely sung;
Still let them laugh and play! Their joy a remembrance shall be
Of a legion of desperate men who brought freedom from oversea.

'Twas under a shattered heaven, over the riven waves
Where Heinkel and Messerschmitt like the winnowing wings of Death
Parted the morning seas into thunderous shrieking graves,
Greedy for life's fair prey, diving in murderous glee,
Fouler than carrion crows with sickening sulphurous breath,
Swooping like vultures to slay the spirit of all things free—
That was the peace *we* found—that was the hell obscene—
We men of the prairies and lakes where Freedom had *always* been!

Aye, 'twas a quest forlorn, sketched in the heat of the strife,
A valiant and curious thrust, haphazard and oddly planned,
With little reck of the cost, and a prodigal cast of life,
And yet from that bloody beach full many a lesson came:
For out of the furnace of terror it seemed as if God's own hand
Had hammered a sword for the right, out of the roaring flame
And whispered within our hearts that we'd triumph though battle were long,
Though the strength of Apollyon was fierce, and his castle bitter and strong!

So out of the whirlwind of flame, out of our captive years,
Dieppe shall remembered be as the first and furious stroke
That clanged on the Fortress Europe, on its brazen Armour of fears!
Even in the darkest hour that deepens before the dawn,
We guessed the burgeoning morrow that from deepest darkness awoke.
Long ago was the night rolled up—and long are its terrors gone.
So God be praised we landed, when Freedom seemed all but lost,
Fought at Dieppe and fell, letting History count the cost!

NATHANIEL A. BENSON

## THE RAINDROP

THE raindrop on the sill
Brings word of a strange country
The sun has never stabbed with light
Nor the wind murmured over.

The raindrop on the sill
Has kissed a tree of coral
Red as young lips and branching
Like a king's candelabrum.

It has nested among pearls,
Sponges like breathing gold
It has caressed, and shivered
Down seaweed sheer as lace.

The thrones of carven ice
It has laved, the tepid swell
Of tropic bays it knew,
And splashed the Golden Hind.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS.

## Monologue for Two

### By HORACE BROWN

HELLO, Johnny! You look tired tonight, dear. It must've been a tough day. It wasn't so hot with me, either . . . ten-and-a-half hours at the plant. But I'm not kicking. It's a twenty-four-hour shift with you.

Let me look at you again, dear. How long is it since you've shaved? You're funny with a three days' beard . . . but cute, too. I don't know whether I like those new lines around your eyes or not. Maybe if you could get some sleep. . .

I was so afraid you wouldn't come tonight, Johnny. But you're here, aren't you, darling, here, with me?

I hear the guns. I hear them at night, Johnny, when I'm dreaming, when I'm very close to you. All day long I make guns, and all night long I hear them. But that makes us closer, Johnny, for *you* hear the guns all day and all night.

Want your slippers, Johnny? Well, I just thought, you haven't had your boots off for a week. It is nice sitting, isn't it? I know what you mean. I come home at night, and there's peace all around me. It's so quiet and friendly. It's *home*. If I feel like that, darling, after only a day, what must it be like for you after four years?

I wish this wasn't make-believe, Johnny. I wish you were really here to hold me, as you used to hold me, to say those silly things to me I used to like so much. But there's your job and my job and so it's only make-believe.

Or *is* it make-believe, darling? Isn't it very real that we should be together like this? When we were married, you said nothing, not *anything*, would ever take us apart . . . and nothing has, dear. . . I swear it! If somebody walked in here, and saw me talking to you like this, and asked what I was doing, and I said, "I'm talking to Johnny; I talk to him every night," he'd think I was crazy, wouldn't he? That's because he wouldn't understand.

When you went away, you said, "Sweets . . ." . . . I always liked the way you called me that . . ." "Sweets," you said, "every night at nine, no matter where I am, I'll come to you. You've got to believe that, dear; I'll be there at nine, no matter where I am, nor what has happened."

I did believe, Johnny, and you have been here, dear, every night. It's almost as though you'd never been away. You said it was something about mental telepathy and that I must believe for it to happen, but I've another word for it, Johnny. I just call it "Love."

I ache to hold you, Johnny. Honest, I don't mind telling you, sometimes in the night I cry, I get so lonely. I shrug it off, Johnny, for both our sakes.

And I'm putting away the money I'm making . . . putting it into Victory Bonds to buy the stuff to make the guns for Johnny to fire. I thought you'd like to know that, dear. It means our dream . . .you know . . . the home . . . . a little Johnny . . . maybe even a funny-faced little girl like me . . . and all the happiness *we'll* ever want forevermore.

Good-night, Johnny. You've got to get back to your job. I just want you to know, Johnny . . . I'm here . . . waiting.

A GOOD POSTWAR PLAN

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New homes . . . thousands of them . . . will spring up like mushrooms, come Victory Day. Prospective brides are already planning that new kitchen and its equipment. The cooking utensils must be bright and silver-like . . . the kind of utensils that add to the pleasure of kitchen hours, that save fuel, bring out the full flavor of food and last indefinitely . . . they must be "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils. Brides of today . . . and tomorrow, want "Wear-Ever" . . . and they will get it.

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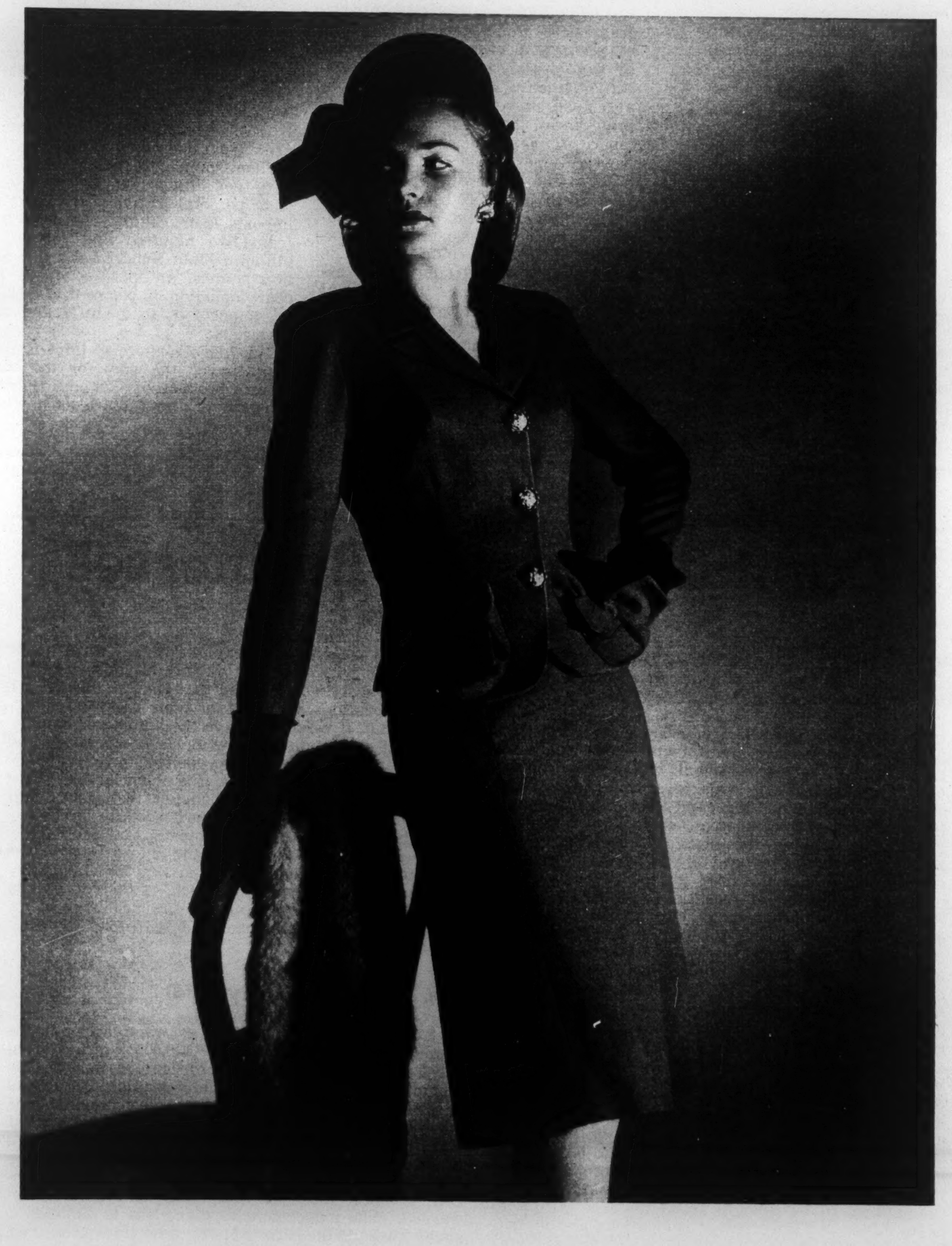

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 19, 1944

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

# Canada Must Cling to Intra-Empire Trade

### By F. D. L. SMITH

**What are to be the economic post-war relationships of Canada, the Empire and the rest of the world? Is there to be a general demolition of tariffs with a single world economy? Or is the British Empire system of internal preferences, unchecked by most-favored-nation treaties, to be widely adopted by other groups of nations? Mr. Smith contends that if it were, it would go far to assure a new and higher level of world security and prosperity.**

THERE is a great deal of loose talk these days about a one-world economy with a general demolition of customs tariffs. Any return to the prohibitive tariffs, quotas, embargoes and other extreme trade restrictions, which blocked international business during the great depression of the nineteen-thirties, would be a calamity. But the trade restrictions of those days were the result rather than the cause of the depression. A British statesman has well said that tariffs no more precipitate depressions than umbrellas bring rain. The economic disaster which afflicted the world between 1929 and 1939 was traceable to much deeper sources.

After the first World War there was an attempt to restore the 19th century system of capitalist internationalism, "the objective of which was the maximum of freedom for capital to buy, sell or invest, regardless of political boundaries within the framework of currencies, kept automatically at parity with one another by a gold standard." Most-Favored-Nation treaties with the unconditional clause prevented effective trade preferences between nations and tended to aggrandize one or more powerful most favored creditor nations at the expense of less favored or actually disfavored nations.

This system took no account of social or national considerations. Exchange difficulties could always be automatically adjusted, so it was assumed, by changing the internal price level. If unemployment resulted from this, or from the competition of low standard or surplus production, that could always be set right by lower wages or migration. That was the theory—dating back to the out-worn Manchester school.

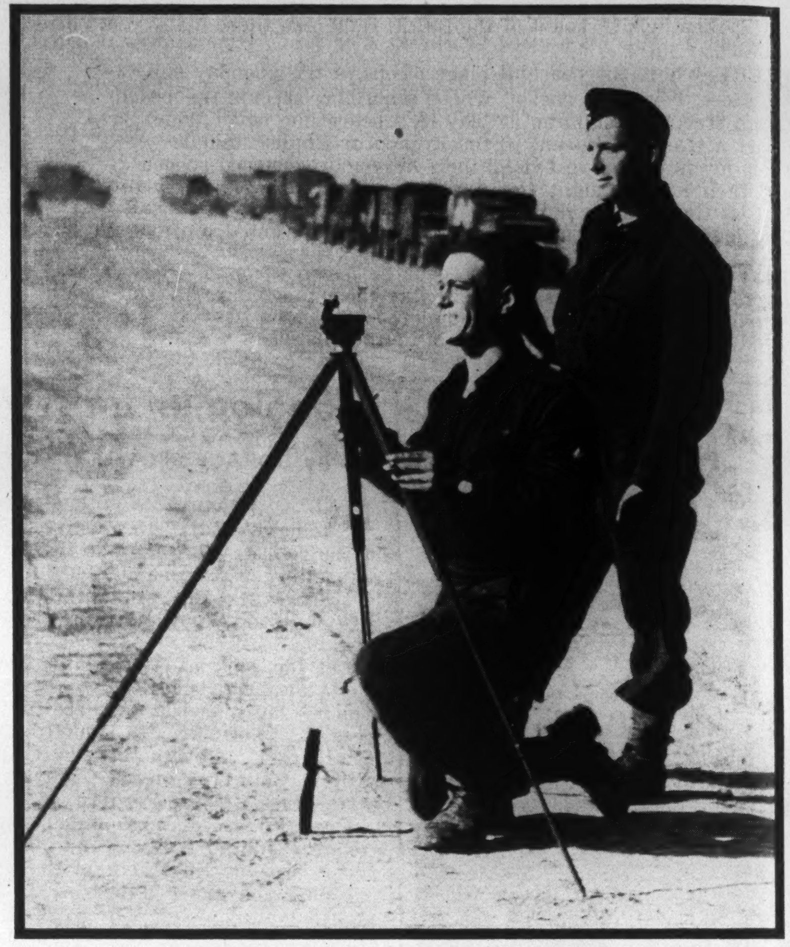
One of the reasons why Canada, England and the rest of the British Empire led the world in the recovery from the great depression of the thirties was that the Empire was not hogtied internally by the Most-Favored-Nation Clause. As a result of this the different parts of the Empire were able to conclude a series of mutually beneficial bargains. The preferential trade agreements of 1932, achieved at Ottawa under the leadership of Prime Minister Bennett, accomplished startling results. Internal trade within the Empire experienced phenomenal increases.

## Growth of Exports

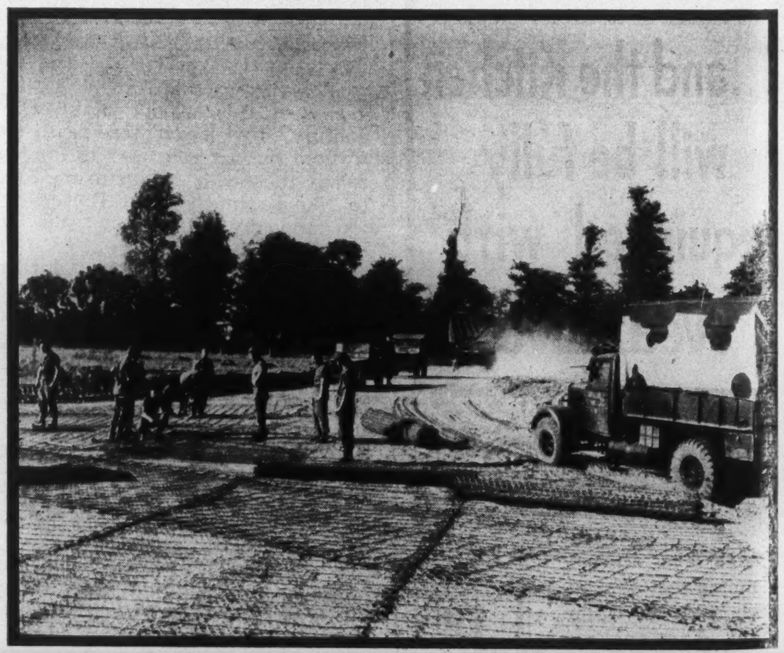
Canada's exports to Great Britain grew from $170,000,000 in 1931 to $402,000,000 in 1937. Canada's exports to the whole Empire rose from $217,000,000 in 1931 to $506,000,000 in 1937. The benefit to other Empire countries was no less marked. Great Britain's exports to Empire countries grew from one hundred and sixty-six million pounds to two hundred and fifty-two million pounds, an increase of 52 per cent in five years. Britain's imports from Empire countries rose from two hundred and forty-eight million to four hundred and five million pounds, an increase of 64 per cent, including 45 per cent of her total imports of food stuffs and raw materials.

This development of intra-Empire trade paved the way for the enormous productivity and fighting strength of the Empire as a whole

(*Continued on Next Page*)



**One of the features of the fighting in France has been the close support given the Allied ground offensive by R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. fighter squadrons. Airfields to accommodate these fighter units are laid down at great speed in forward areas. Even as engineers (above) set to work surveying the site, motor convoys carrying equipment begin to arrive. Below: While engineers lay wire tracking on a newly-constructed road, personnel of an R.C.A.F. airfield move in convoy into their new strip.**



**Soon planes like this giant Dakota of Transport Command (below) arrive loaded with servicing ground personnel to man new Canadian airfields.**

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Capital for Small Businesses

### By P. M. RICHARDS

REPLYING to critics of the Industrial Development Bank Bill, Finance Minister Ilsley last week told the Commons Banking Committee that after the war governments will be forced into large-scale public investments and socialism unless private investment is given all necessary credit facilities to create employment. (The proposed bank will be government-owned and will make loans to small- and medium-size concerns lacking the capital-raising advantages possessed by large companies.)

Without denying the fact of this difference in position in respect of capital-raising, and certainly not the urgency of the need for the development of new and expansion of existing small businesses so that there shall be as many jobs and as much production as possible after the war, this column wants to point out that a measure such as this that is proposed, the creation of machinery for the provision of government credit for small businesses as a substitute for private investment, does not go to the root of the trouble. It is, in fact, another case of treatment of a symptom instead of the disease itself.

Why do small businesses have especial difficulty in raising capital? The answer lies only in part in the smaller commission received by the investment houses because of the smaller amounts of capital required, and in the relative lack of public knowledge of these small businesses. Rather is it to be found in large measure in the belief of possessors of capital that small businesses are less likely than their big competitors to be able to stand up successfully to heavy taxes and government regulations and restrictions and difficult labor conditions and perhaps government competition. The feeling is that, more than ever after the war, business will have to be highly efficient if it is to survive, and that this kind of efficiency is more likely to be found in big concerns, which have elaborate research and statistical departments, than in small firms. Big concerns are better equipped to deal with labor troubles and to gain consideration from government in respect of taxes, tariffs, etc.

## Investors Lack Confidence

And the public is more doubtful than it once was of the ability of private enterprise, big as well as small, to operate profitably under the probable conditions of the postwar, in view of the threats of the state socialists regarding private profit, and the prospect of the tax burdens on industry's earnings that will be necessitated by the large public debt and the already-approved programs for public welfare. This doubt inclines many investors toward riskless investment in government bonds or to confining their "risk" investments to large, well-established and presumably powerful companies.

Now, it's socially desirable that we furnish the government with funds by buying its bonds in peace as well as wartime, and also that the established private corporations shall obtain their capital requirements. But, if we are to have the volume of employment and enter into the new fields of invention and production and public service opened up to us by the wartime advances of science, it is essential that there be also the widest possible support for new small enterprises. It was never more socially necessary that the fullest scope be provided for the Henry Fords of today and tomorrow, the enterprisers whose contributions to society cannot possibly be planned by a bureaucracy and many of which, at their inception, would not be likely to receive the favorable consideration of a government-sponsored Industrial Development Bank.

## We Need More Henry Fords

Henry Ford was laughed at when he built his gasoline buggy; he raised the $28,000 which started the Ford Motor Company from venturesome friends whom he won to belief in his undertaking. That was a socially better investment than government bonds for the building of a new post-office. It's the kind of investment we especially need today. But this kind of investment will only be realized under conditions that favor it; that is, if there is a reasonably convincing prospect that the risk-takers will be well rewarded. The inducement to take risks is diminished or destroyed if the cards appear to be stacked against the venture by too-burdensome taxes and wage requirements or other adversities.

The conditions which make the raising of capital difficult or impossible for small businesses are felt in some degree by all businesses, no matter how large. The effects are more pronounced and obvious in the case of small businesses, that is all. Granting that there is a sphere of usefulness for an Industrial Development Bank, it is still a fact that the basic trouble is the decrease of public confidence in the ability of private enterprise to earn and continue earning worthwhile returns under the conditions that seem likely to prevail in the postwar.

The state of small business is a criterion of the economic health of our society. If new enterprises are being launched, if small businesses are prospering and growing, we can be fairly certain that the general business prospect is good. If they are not, we should seek to diagnose and find a remedy. To have the government provide capital for enterprises which the investing public did not see fit to support would alleviate a particular situation, but it would not constitute a remedy for business ill-health. Only the surrounding of business with conditions conducive to its successful functioning would do that.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

during the present war. Now was this result accomplished at the expense of the rest of the world. The assured markets afforded by the Ottawa treaties to every member of the Commonwealth saved all the members including Canada, from being driven, as most outside nations were, to such far more restrictive expedients as quotas and exchange control.

## Empire Trade Freedom

Thanks to the Ottawa conference, the British Empire Commonwealth was the one region in the world which enjoyed the greatest freedom of trade, internally and externally. With the assured interior market thus provided, the Empire countries were able to buy more from outside countries than they otherwise could have done. As the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery pointed out in a speech at Manchester a few weeks ago, almost all of the continental European nations were at this time forced off the gold standard. They were forbidden by the most-favored-nation clause to help one another as the British nations had done at Ottawa. They were driven to every kind of drastic device in the nature of quotas, exchange restrictions and bi-lateral clearings to keep their heads above water at all.

The deduction from all this is surely that Canada should hold fast to the Empire treaties as a means of postwar recovery not only for itself but for other Empire countries and for the world as a whole. Our Empire freedom from the entanglements of the most-favored-nation principle leaves us in a position to help others while helping ourselves.

The British Empire-Commonwealth by means of its internal preferences has shown the way to universal recovery. Unhampered by the most-favored-nation principle the different countries of the Empire may buy and sell from one another under reciprocal preferences. This makes for prosperous Dominions and for a prosperous Empire capable of mutually profitable trade with foreign nations. In continuing to follow this course the countries of the Empire will be doing nothing very different from what the forty-eight states of the United States are doing for they possess an overall preference in the fact that they have free trade amongst themselves—a much more exclusive free trade than anything ever contemplated in the Empire.

When peace is restored we shall have the French Empire, the Dutch Empire, the Russian Empire and the Chinese Empire as well as the United States Empire. Inspired by democratic ideals of liberty these Empires and other groups of nations, still to be formed, can, by friendly co-operation accomplish a great deal in the building of a securer world. Such a program is infinitely more likely to benefit mankind than the sloppy internationalist one-world theory so shrilly advocated in some quarters.

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Lure of New Staking Caused the Manpower Shortage at Negus

### By JOHN M. GRANT

THE only mine in the Yellowknife area which has been able to continue production during the war period is finally being forced to succumb to manpower troubles and "other factors induced by war". Negus Mines Ltd. has announced its intention of suspending milling operations at the end of September. However, it is not proposed to discontinue all operations but to utilize the available labor for mine development, general exploratory and diamond drilling of its extensive holdings. The company has staked or optioned about 100 claims in the area and diamond drilling is now proceeding on the Payne option. Ironically enough the temporary stoppage of production is largely due to the excitement which followed the Yellowknife staking rush. Lure of big profits in staking claims is said to have resulted in many miners leaving their jobs for days at a time and even longer.

•

Negus Mines, the highest grade mine in the district, had produced approximately $3,598,325 up to the end of 1943, since production commenced in February, 1939. July output is estimated at $80,000 and it is expected the nine months' production until the end of September will equal the total production of 1943, which was $736,418. The treasury position is strong, working capital at the end of last year exceeding $300,000. The temporary closing of the mill, it is anticipated, will not interfere with the dividend policy of 5 per cent per annum.

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To enable gold mines to fill labor requirements necessary to maintain minimum operations, Ottawa recently raised the labor priority rating for 40 Canadian gold mines from "D" to "B" category. This puts the mines in the list in the ranks of "designated establishments" and freezes workers to their jobs, also improves their chances of securing additional labor as under "D" category the gold mines were in a non-essential class. The intention, however, appears to be for the mines to revert to the "D" rating once minimum requirements have been met.

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There are very few prospects of improvement in the gold situation for quite some time to come is the comment of the Ontario Department of Mines, in issuing the half-yearly gold production figures for the province. However, it adds, in the field of new surface development and exploration there has rarely been recorded such activity in the annals of the Ontario mining industry. The search for gold is spreading across the province and there are indications that this activity, which was first noticed last fall, shows no sign of decreasing.

•

In the first six months of 1944 the gold mines of Ontario reported production of $33,387,253 from 3,478,290 tons treated, as compared with $42,646,953 from 4,293,787 tons in the corresponding period last year. This represents a decrease of 18.9% in tonnage milled, 21.7% in gold recovered, 9% in silver recovered and 21.7% in value. These figures indicate that production for the current year will be the lowest since 1934 at the time when the price of gold was pegged at $35 per ounce and the gold output in ounces may well be a new low record since 1930.

•

Shares of O'Leary Malartic Mines were recently posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company was incorporated in 1928 and of its authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 2,305,256 are issued as of July 31. The company which is active in mining exploration was a pioneer in the Mud Lake area of Quebec, which is much in the limelight today. It owns 30,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec, McIntyre subsidiary, and 450,000 shares of Bellemac Mud Lake, located in the same area, as well as other interests. A prospecting crew is active in the Mud Lake area at present.

•

With initial finances provided by prominent companies and mining men, Olivet Gold Mines is now drilling its block of 26 claims on the Kirkland-Larder Lake break, adjoining Ritoria on the east, which is being drilled by Consolidated Smelters. New indications not previously explored are being tested with 10,000 feet of drilling, recommended by the consulting geologists. First drilling is being done on the newly-found carbonate zone off the strike of the original showing. Exploratory drilling at the Ritoria Mines property is continuing and the first four holes revealed interesting structural conditions. The carbonated zone is several hundred feet in width and considerable drilling will have to be done to define most favorable sections.

•

Due to present difficult operating conditions and expectations of a further deterioration in the labor situation for the balance of the year, Macassa Mines has reduced the quarterly dividend from five to four cents per share. Officials point out that the progressive decline in the tonnage being milled, as a result of the continued decrease in the amount of labor available for underground work reduced gross production and net earnings for the first half of the year. The mine is in excellent physical condition and slow progress continues to be made in the deepening of the main winze.

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An engineer and crew are now on the Crowshore Patricia property, in the Pickle Crow area, and surface exploration has been resumed. Channel sampling of the quartz vein system of the new "C" zone, where grab samples have given high assays, is proceeding. The new find was disclosed by stripping and trenching for a length of over 800 feet. Upwards of $80,000 has been expended on the property where some 15,000 feet of diamond drilling disclosed two main gold bearing zones, and the "C" zone lies parallel to and adjacent to zone "A". Sinking of a shaft is planned as soon as government regulations permit.

•

Dividend requirements were fully met by Noranda Mines despite a drop in earnings for the first half of the current year. Net earnings in the first six months equalled $2.10 a share as compared with $2.58 in the like period last year and $2.65 a share in the second half of 1943. The shortage of underground labor recently made it necessary for Noranda to reduce the tonnage of ore treated in smelter, and shut down one reverberatory furnace. While this will reduce both production and costs it is not expected either will be greatly affected.

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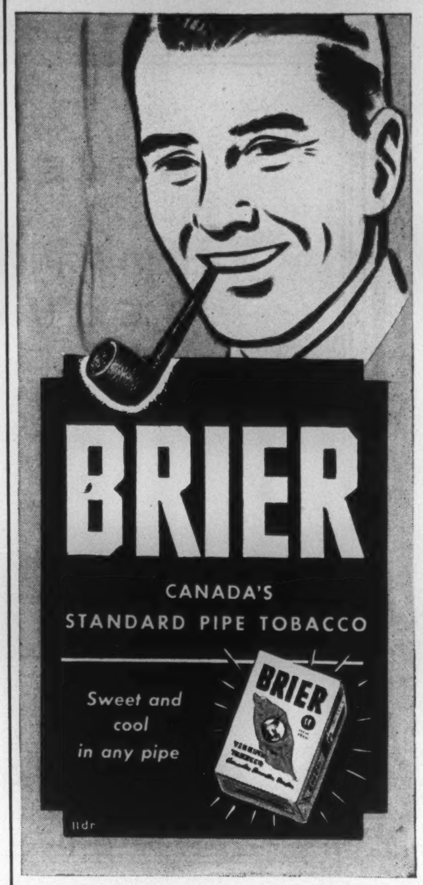

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"INTO THE FUTURE"......

by BEVERLEY BAXTER

• In the last war the young men of the democracies died for a cause which seemed to them worth while. They fought side by side and went to their last long sleep in the ravaged soil over which they had marched.

But in the peace that followed, the victors drew apart. Suspicion replaced the brotherhood of arms. Greed, fear and lack of vision confused the minds and weakened the resolution of nations which had not flinched at the impact of war.

So was the sacrifice of a generation blasphemed. So was the way made open for yet another Calvary.

It is unthinkable that we shall fail the dead again. Science has brought the nations of the world so close together that the human family has become a fact not merely a phrase. Any war now is a civil war.

Can we not think and speak and act like members of a family now and into the future? That does not mean that problems will never arise or conflicting interests make themselves heard. A family does not always sing in tune but, back of all differences, there is a basic loyalty between its members. It is that loyalty which must inspire the world family if civilization is to survive.

Discipline there must be. Laws, and the strength to enforce them, there must also be. But over them all the spirit of good will, one to another, must be the expression of man's faith in his own destiny.

There is food for us all. There is the myriad adventure of peaceful progress for us all. Never has this troubled world faced so glorious a vista as that which will follow the long night of war.

Yet it will only remain a dream unless we are ready to share our resources with each other, help the backward nations to find their feet, open the rivers of trade to all and to end forever the stark inequality of rich and pauper nations living side by side.

The so-called realist may say that this is a counsel of perfection and that it does not take into account the human and material elements. Then let me ask—what other way is there? Without a vision the people perish.

We have tried everything else. Is there so much risk in proclaiming the words that rang out on that starry night two thousand years ago; "On earth peace, good will towards men?"

*Good will towards men.* There is no other way.

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*J.E.R., North Battleford, Sask.*—ASTORIA QUEBEC Mines holds copper-gold prospects in Northwestern Quebec, with present exploration centred on its Rouyn property, located about a mile south of Stadacona Rouyn Mines. Over 24,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed in the present campaign, and the persistence of values, even though mainly on the low side, indicate the possibility that the zone may develop lenses which will probably have to be investigated by underground work when such development is again allowed by the government. Occasional intersections in the drilling indicate the possibility of commercial orebodies. The drilling program is continuing, and whether or not you hold the shares pending further work, is something you will have to decide for yourself.

*F.R.H., Saskatoon, Sask.* — CANADA PACKERS' report for the year ended March, 1944, is not yet out but will appear shortly. Yes, the fiscal period to be covered by the report will be the first in which the 100% excess profits tax was in effect for the entire twelve months. In the previous year the 100% excess tax was in effect for 9 months, but the report for that year implied that the company's profits had not risen into the 100% tax bracket as no apparent provision was made for refundable and all net was retained. Net profit for 1942-1943 was equal to $8.06 per share, the same as in the previous year and more than double the current annual dividend rate of $4 per share. Final instalment of the serial bonds matured Jan. 2 and the balance sheet should show the company free of funded debt. Since March 1939 the company has repaid funded debt amounting to $3,750,000 and thereby improved the position of the 200,000 outstanding common shares. During the same period net working capital increased from $6,679,225 to $9,205,973. Canada Packers has no preferred stock issue.

*F.H.A., Meaford, Ont.* — Of the stocks you hold, EAST MALARTIC has experienced its share of wartime operating difficulties, but the ore and cash position are strong and the present extensive development program should mean increased production and profits in the postwar period. BUFFALO ANKERITE has in diamond drilling indicated substantial tonnages of good grade ore on the deeper levels which will be developed as soon as adequate manpower is again available. The new orebody on the 2,950-foot level is reported opening up in an important way. COIN LAKE has speculative appeal, owning as it does seven groups of claims in Ontario. Diamond drilling is proposed for the

## Canada Bread Company Limited

ECONOMIES effected by the baking industry during the war should prove a factor in improved operations with the cessation of hostilities and when the industry returns to normal conditions. Competitive methods prior to the war forced the individual companies into expansive wrappings, uneconomical deliveries, etc. With the retail price of bread frozen it has been necessary to effect economies in operations which should be reflected in improved results in the future. Canada Bread Company Limited is one of the larger units of the Canadian baking industry and the company has materially improved its financial position in late years. Funded debt has been paid off and substantial cash and investments accumulated. In addition, the company has a cash reserve for postwar rehabilitation.

At the last annual meeting of shareholders President C. H. Carlisle gave figures indicating the improvement that has taken place in the company's operations and position in the past ten years. Sales for the 1943-1944 fiscal year were more than double those of 1934-1935 and in every year of the ten there was an increase in sales. The president pointed out Canada Bread has no funded debt or other indebtedness, excepting current trade bills. The company has a contingency reserve of $100,000, Dominion of Canada bonds of $325,000, of which $200,000 has been set aside as re-establishment reserve, and cash of $281,978. The plants are operating efficiently, he stated. It is impossible to replace trucks which have been in service for years and the cost of upkeep is greatly enhanced and the number of vehicles undergoing repair has materially increased. Replacement of this equipment will bring further operating economies to the company.

Net profit of $257,578, including $20,700 refundable tax, for the year ended June 30, 1944 was equal to 35c per share on the common stock, compared with $237,378 and 30c a share the previous year. The class "B" preference stock participates in earnings with the common and the above mentioned net per share is on a participating basis.

Net working capital of $269,263 at June 30, 1944, was an increase from $130,427 at June 30, 1943, and compared with $323,055 at June 30, 1939. This reduction in working capital as against 1939 was due to the retirement of the funded debt which at June 30, 1939, amounted to $595,500.

At June 30, 1944, the company had outstanding 12,500 shares of 6% cumulative first preference shares of $100 par, 25,000 5% cumulative Class "B" preference shares of $50 par value and 200,000 common shares of no par value. The first preference shares are redeemable at 110 per share, and the Class "B" preference at 100 per share. The Class "B" preference participates with the common in annual dividends of over 10c per share. For each additional cent per share paid on the common, the Class "B" preferred is entitled to 8c per share. Cumulative dividends on both preferred issues are up to date. Two dividends have been paid on the present common, 10c a share July 1943 and July 1944.

Canada Bread Company Limited was incorporated in 1911 with an Ontario charter to acquire a number of bakeries. The company operates baking plants and distributing depots at many points in Ontario and Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

| | Price Ratio | | Earned | Price Earnings Ratio | | Dividend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Per Share-a | High | Low | Per Share |
| 1943 | 8½ | 3 | $0.35 | 24.3 | 8.6 | $0.10 |
| 1942 | 3 | 1¾ | 0.30 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 0.10 |
| 1941 | 3½ | 1½ | 0.17 | 20.6 | 5.0 | — |
| 1940 | 5⅞ | 1¾ | 0.10 | 58.7 | 17.5 | — |
| 1939 | 6⅛ | 3½ | 0.25 | 24.5 | 14.0 | — |
| 1938 | 7 | 3 | 0.82 | 8.5 | 3.7 | — |
| Average price earnings ratio 1938-1943 | | | | 17.1 | 7.3 | |
| Approximate current ratio | | | | 18.7 | | |

a—On a participating basis and inclusive of refundable portion excess profits tax 1942 and 1943.
Note—High and low prices for calendar year, net profit per share for fiscal period ending June 30th following year.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ended June 30 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $257,578-x | $237,378-x | $103,465 | $145,174 | $206,760 | $433,615 |
| Surplus | 710,028 | 609,950 | 545,072 | 499,107 | 479,079 | 374,716 |
| Current Assets | 1,061,354 | 904,277 | 642,228 | 840,380 | 740,745 | 785,854 |
| Current Liabilities | 792,091 | 773,850 | 506,708 | 510,620 | 478,726 | 462,799 |
| Net Working Capital | 269,263 | 130,427 | 135,520 | 329,760 | 262,019 | 323,055 |
| Cash | 281,978 | 270,341 | 160,187 | 139,915 | 75,944 | 153,787 |
| Investments, Call Loans | 125,000-y | 30,000 | — | 250,000 | 200,000 | 325,000 |
| Funded Debt | — | — | 200,000 | 528,700 | 542,600 | 595,500 |

x—Includes $20,700 refundable portion of the excess profits tax 1944 and $6,500 1943.
y—Exclusive of $200,000 Dominion of Canada bonds held for postwar rehabilitation of fixed assets.

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CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICES

**PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 62**

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months period ending August 31st, 1944, has been declared as Dividend No. 62, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

**CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 36**

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 36, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

**CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 26**

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim Dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 26, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

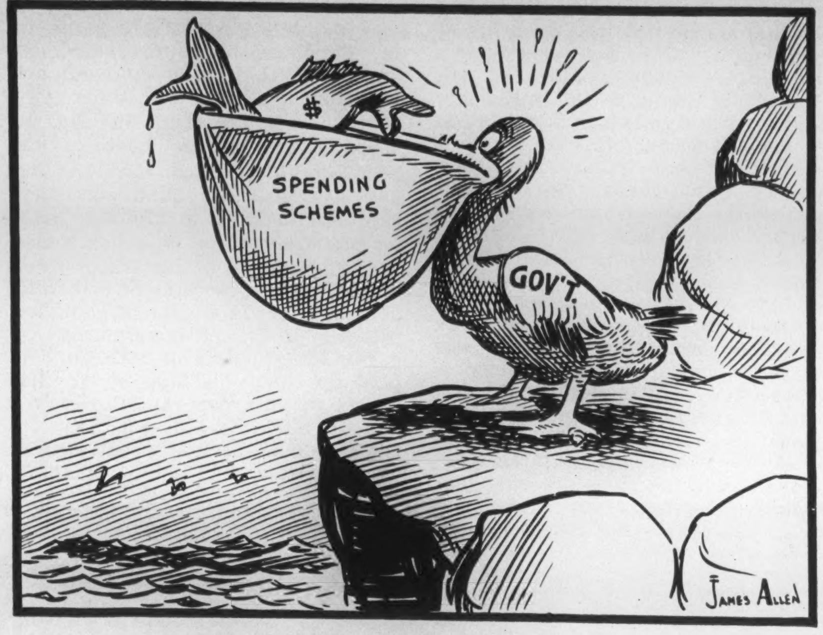
By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Toronto, August 2nd, 1944.

Lightning River properties as soon as a drill is available. A new company—HEATH GOLD MINES—has been formed on optioned ground in the Red Lake, formerly known as the Dupont Hodgson and it plans to finance work here where it is believed possible a mine can be developed. At the end of 1943 the company had working capital of approximately $250,000.

*H.W.G., Montreal West, Que.*—The statement of INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. and subsidiaries for the first half of 1944 shows net profit of $3,941,273 equal, after preferred dividends, to 89c a share on the common stock as compared with $4,343,201 and $1.11 in the corresponding period of 1943. The net profit for the 1944 half included $637,980 or 35c a share of postwar excess profits tax credit, against similar credit of $767,658 or 42c a share a year ago. Net profit was shown after deduction of $942,324 or 52c a share of foreign subsidiaries' (nearly all Canadian International Paper) earnings transferred to reserve, compared with a similar deduction of $205,966 or 11c a share in the corresponding 1943 half-year. That is, before this transfer, net profit was $4,883,597 or $1.41 per share of common, against $4,549,167 or $1.22 in the same 1943 period. Sales and other income for the first half of 1944 were $116,835,092 against $106,303,790 a year ago, net before taxes $18,056,815 against $13,917,559 and taxes $13,811,198 (including $637,980 refundable) against $10,136,050 (including $767,658 refundable).

*F.D.W., Ste. Adele, Que.* — Active prospecting and exploration is being carried out by MONETA PORCUPINE MINES with a view to lining up properties worthy of development after the war. The company's investments, in stocks and bonds, are carried at $1,118,607, so is assured of ample working capital for the development of an outside prospect. Its prospecting activities include some interesting prospects and holds a vendor interest together with a one-third interest in options with Siscoe Gold Mines on the Riverside group of claims in Rouyn township, and also has a one-third interest in options on the adjoining Durbar claims. Moneta has an interest in the Wekusko Gold Mines in the Herb Lake section of Manitoba, and has agreed with Leitch Gold Mines to put up $25,000 each for three years in a prospecting program for Leta Exploration Company. The company's mining and milling plant is being maintained intact. You might write the head office at 67 Yonge St., Toronto for a copy of the annual report which was issued in May.

*R.L.C., Sussex, N.B.* — No, the MASSEY-HARRIS annual preferred dividend does not become fixed at $1.25 a share until Dec. 1, 1946. Since the reorganization the company's net earnings have covered the annual dividend requirement on the new preferred shares by a substantial margin each year, amounting to $2.73 per share for 1943; $3.23 for 1942; and $2.33 for 1941. Liquid position has also shown a material improvement since 1941 with net working capital at November 30, 1943, of $26,563,240—an increase of approximately $2,694,000 from $23,869,046 at November 30, 1941. In the same period bank loans were reduced from $1,196,581 to $550,400 with cash increased from $2,307,772 to $5,190,269 and investments from $423,495 to $6,523,429. This improvement in liquid position is after effecting a reduction in funded debt of the parent company and subsidiaries of $1,100,000, from $10,000,000 to $8,900,000.



A PECULIAR BIRD IS THE PELICAN,
HIS BEAK HOLDS MORE THAN HIS BELLICAN

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# On Borrowed Time

BY HARUSPEX

**The ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.**

**The SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

A market that is in its fifth or sixth month of a primary upward move has a considerable life expectancy yet ahead; a market that has been advancing for twenty-seven months, as was true for this market at its recent July peaks, is living on borrowed time. These statements are illustrated by the following tabulation, showing the primary upward moves of the past half century.

| Primary Upmove | Months Duration | Primary Upmove | Months Duration |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 1897-Apr. 1899 . . . | 24 | Aug. 1921-Mar. 1923 . . . | 19 |
| Sept. 1900-Sept. 1902 . . . | 24 | May 1924-Feb. 1926 . . . | 21 |
| Nov. 1903-Jan. 1906 . . . | 26 | Mar. 1926-Sept. 1929 . . . | 42 |
| Nov. 1907-Nov. 1909 . . . | 24 | July 1932-Feb. 1934 . . . | 19 |
| July 1910-Sept. 1912 . . . | 26 | July 1934-Mar. 1937 . . . | 32 |
| Dec. 1914-Nov. 1916 . . . | 23 | Mar. 1938-Sept. 1939 . . . | 18 |
| Dec. 1917-Nov. 1919 . . . | 23 | Apr. 1942- ? | * |

*27 months to July 1944.

An average of the above figures (omitting the current advance) is 24¾ months. The mode—which statisticians regard as a more accurate factor than an average, since it ignores the extremes—is 24 months.

Thus, while we expect another rally in this market—possibly on short-term or temporary psychological relief and jubilation when Germany collapses, possibly for some other reason before Germany collapses—we must also point out that the bull swing from April 1942 is now highly vulnerable to major reversal. Accordingly, it should be noted that, even though a further rally, normally running from two to five weeks on the basis of technical considerations as discussed in these columns recently, is the short-term expectancy, there are also long-term factors at work which make short-term projections less reliable than in the early months of the upmove. To cope with the longer-term considerations, which include the amplitude of the advance, and the economic background, as well as duration, readers, on our recommendation, should have partially disposed of the full stock positions assumed during the low markets of 1941 and 1942. To cope with the shorter-term consideration, we would recommend additional selling should the market, over the several weeks ahead, rally appreciably into new high ground.

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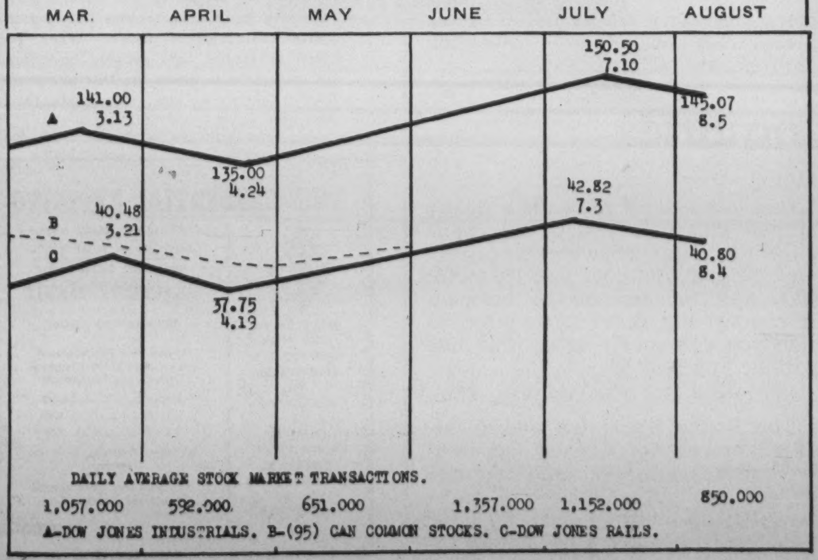

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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Fire Safety Precautions Needed in Places of Public Assembly

By GEORGE GILBERT

**One of the main reasons for the heavy loss of life in fires in places of public assembly is lack of adequate exit facilities. Sometimes, while the number of exits may be sufficient, they are found to be locked or obstructed when the fire occurs.**

**It is undoubtedly the duty of the public authorities to take the necessary action to ensure that all such structures are really made safe for the men, women and children who frequent them in the belief that they will at least have a good chance to get out alive in case of an outbreak of fire.**

EVERY time heavy loss of life occurs in a fire in a hospital, school, apartment or tenement block, night club, dance hall, or other place of public assembly, there is an immediate public demand for more effective safety measures so as to prevent a recurrence of such disasters. In some cases this has resulted in better safeguards against loss of life and property by fire in such structures being established.

For example, following the fire in the Cleveland Clinic in 1929 caused by nitro-cellulose X-ray film, and in which 125 persons met death, the use of this type of film was largely discontinued by hospitals everywhere. After the Boston night club fire in 1942, in which 492 people perished, there was a general inspection and clean-up of night clubs throughout the United States and Canada. At the present time, as a result of the circus fire in Hartford on July 6, which took the lives of 163 persons, mostly women and children, the authorities are busy with plans for circus safety.

Experts of the National Fire Protection Association, a public-spirited body devoted to the promotion of fire protection and fire prevention, have called attention to the fact that the real lesson of these disasters has somehow failed to reach the public consciousness—that fire and panic may take its toll of lives in any place where numbers of people congregate.

### Exits Code Required

Accordingly, the principles of life safety, such as those set forth in the N.F.P.A. Building Exits Code, should be made to apply to all places of public assembly if wholesale deaths by fire are to be stopped. As N.F.P.A. Manager Percy Bugbee says in the report on the Hartford circus fire: "Why wait for a huge loss of life to occur in the bargain basement of a big department store during the Christmas buying rush before doing anything to see that all such areas meet at least reasonable fire and exit standards? Shall we wait for a church fire and panic taking a toll of lives before we think about the protection of people in churches? Shall we wait for people to die in the assembly room or banquet hall on the top floor of some hotel before we make sure that such places are free from fire and panic possibilities?"

From the report on the Hartford circus fire by N.F.P.A. experts it appears that while a city building inspector was on hand before the stands went up and issued a permit, there is no indication that the inspector gave any consideration to such matters as the width of the exits or the flameproofing of the canvas. The Fire Prevention Bureau of the City Fire Department received no notice from the Building Department of the issuance of the permit and had no official notice that the circus was in operation. Nor did the City Fire Department have a fire fighting detail at the circus until after the tragedy, although the Police Department did have a detail at the scene.

According to the report, preparations for fire safety at the circus were apparently somewhat meagre, considering the magnitude of the crowds handled—about 7,000 persons were in attendance — and the fire hazards which obviously were present. The circus fire-fighting equipment included four all-purpose water tank trucks having pumps powered by a power takeoff and supplying 50 feet of 2-inch hose having a half-inch nozzle tip, which produced a nozzle pressure of about 58 pounds, giving a discharge of about 56 gallons per minute. Three of the tanks had a capacity of 1000 gallons each and the other one of 800 gallons.

### Circus Fire Fighters

Two circus hands were detailed during each performance to each truck, and the tanks were in operation during the fire, but the circus employed no professional firemen. There is evidence, says the report, that the circus equipment may have been of some use in extinguishing fire in the blazing stands near the point of origin, but it was inconsequential as a means of preventing loss of life. Water buckets were the only other private fire fighting equipment that was available for quick use. While a number of fire extinguishers were carried by the circus, they were not distributed about the tent for the protection of the show.

In the big tent where the fire occurred and which was 425 feet long and 180 feet wide and covered an area of about 74,000 square feet, or more than 1½ acres, there was tier of stands having a seating capacity of 9,048 persons. At the time of the fire, wild animal acts had just been completed in the rings at the east and west ends of the tent. Animals were brought into the rings through long temporary runways which extended to animal conveyance trucks located north of the main tent. It was one of these runways extending across the main north aisle that blocked the escape of many of the spectators as they fled in an easterly direction away from the fire.

There were only three commodious exits. At the west end there was the main entrance, which was about 20 feet wide on the inside of the stands, and widened out to about 50 feet at the point of egress. At the east end was located the band stand with an exit on each side, about 14 feet wide at the narrowest point and about 19 feet at the point of egress. On both the north and south sides there were three minor exits, about 9 or 10 feet wide at the ringside but narrowed to as little as 5 feet 2 inches at the point of egress.

### Aisles Obstructed

On the south side the centre of these exits was used to bring electric cables along the ground into the tent. At the time of the fire the east and west exits on the north side were occupied by the animal runways, leaving unobstructed only a single exit having an egress width of 5 feet 2 inches to serve two sections of grand stand having about 3,000 total seating capacity. It appears that the runway cages that obstructed the main north aisle and two of the exits on the north side were bridged by stiles five feet wide and five steps high. These stiles proved utterly inadequate to handle the panic-stricken crowd.

According to the Building Exits Code of the N.F.P.A., well-known as a standard code for the protection of public gatherings against fire and panic hazards, a 22-inch unit of exit is required for each 100 persons accommodated. On this basis the circus would have required 91 units of exit width, whereas the report shows that a maximum of 43 units of exit width were actually provided.

In summing up the lessons to be learned from this catastrophe, the *Hartford Times* said in an editorial a short time after the fire: "To make sure that such a disaster shall not be repeated the following are absolutely essential: 1. Maximum fire-resistant treatment of material used for tents housing circuses or other large gatherings of people, plus frequent inspections to ensure that the treatment remains effective. 2. Provision of numerous unobstructed exits from all parts of the enclosure, regardless of how much such exits may reduce seating capacity of the grand stands. 3. Restriction, even prohibition, of smoking. Already smoking is forbidden in crowded stores; it is much more necessary to forbid it in all places where large crowds gather for amusements."

• •

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with a report on the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, showing its assets and their distribution; also its facilities, and the amount of business transacted last year? Any information you can supply along this line will be appreciated.

—H.C.D., Winnipeg, Man.

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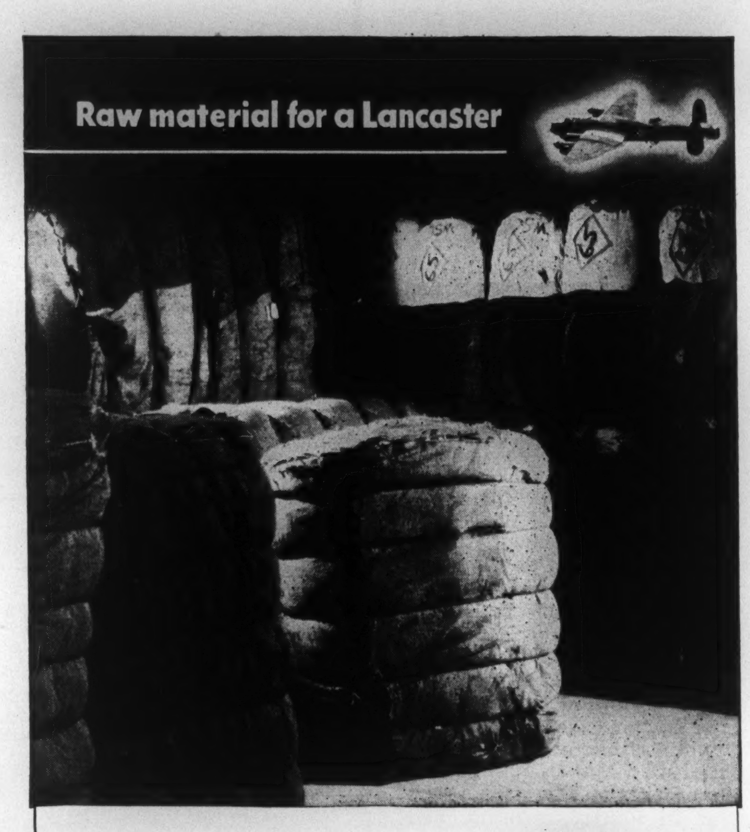

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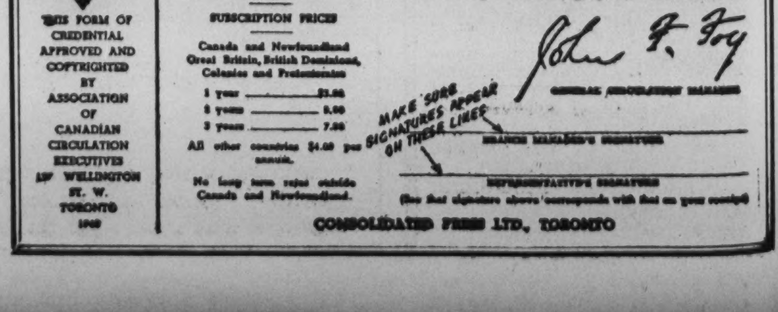

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# Employment May Force Britain to the Left

**By GILBERT C. LAYTON**
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The British Government's plan for full employment is based on the fundamental consideration that the level of investment must be maintained. One point is that to maintain this level it is willing to see budgetary deficits in lean years. Critics say that the plan necessitates departing from the principle of free enterprise.**

**Mr. Layton sees a situation where a conservative government giving its mandate to a policy of full employment will find that it must follow a policy against its own tenets and consistent with the Left.**

*London.*

IN THE debate in the House of Commons on the Government's proposals for the maintenance of full employment, Sir George Schuster said that a new deal of the old pack of cards was not enough. "We want a new pack and a new game," he said. This comment on the Government's program crystallizes the essence of the effective opposition to it, challenging not so much any traditional economic concepts—despite all the protestations that it is economically revolutionary—but the political ones.

It is in the political realm that the decision of government to take such steps as are necessary to promote a permanent condition of full employment is something quite new. From the standpoint of economics, indeed, it could be argued that the choice of instruments, and the manner of their proposed use, are somewhat old-fashioned. Whether this is so or not will be seen later, but from the very beginning it is important to understand the relevance of the criticism that the Government's intention, however good and novel in itself, is to be implemented by processes incapable of yielding that good.

The economic side of the problem, which concentrated attention during the Commons debate and has in fact commanded virtually the whole field over which the discussion has proceeded, is not in itself so difficult, though it is complicated enough. The fundamental consideration is that the level of investment must be maintained. The White Paper noted that private consumption expenditure and public expenditure on investment and current services are two relatively stable items, whereas private investment expenditure and overseas expenditure on exports are relatively unstable, and its philosophy is that a compensating instability should be introduced so as to atone for the disability of any one of these.

## Instability Basic

This is not unreasonable once it is accepted that the unstable elements are finally unstable and cannot be stabilized. If they could be, there would be no need for the "compensating instabilities" program, but it is right to suppose that they cannot be except in radically different social and political conditions. Obviously, if Britain were a totalitarian state there would be no instability about private investment, because there would be no private investment. And if Britain were a self-sufficient economy there would be no question of troublesome instabilities in the overseas realm. That realm would not exist in any dynamic or serious form.

From its premises, the Government was led to the conclusion that it would need to give up the idea of balancing budgets in a time of depression. Not many years ago it was thought that the way to tackle an incipient, or a developed, depression, was to "retrench". When slump came, the civil servants suffered cuts in their wage packets, the Government spent less, and the budget was—more or less—balanced. But the futility of trying to counter unsound economic conditions by means of sound finance has been seen, and now the Government is willing—indeed, is determined—to see a Budgetary deficit in the lean years, reflecting measures taken to increase the volume of purchasing power in the hands of the people.

The fact that it is insisting now on a "balance" being achieved over the long term need not worry anyone overmuch. If the measures taken to overcome slump produce a revival which yields a budgetary benefit equal to the cost of the measures, then the process will, obviously, be self-balancing over a period. But this is surely the wildest of dreams, though the Government is dreaming it. By definition, no policy of stabilization could promote such a resurgence in Budgetary revenue. Only a deliberately expansionist policy could do so.

## Control of Industry

These are two of the major points in the economic program, and they give a fair idea of the way in which the British Government has approached this vital question. What they do not indicate is the political approach. It is being argued now in some quarters that there can be no substance in this admittedly admirable plan unless there is a departure from the principle of free enterprise, unless the Government is given the job of controlling industry, trade and finance alike. Fundamentally, this argument is that private interest will, consciously or automatically, oppose the working of the scheme and finally destroy it.

It is not the function of the economic analyst to decide on the political issue, but it is for him to say that the stage of social development envisaged in the full employment program erases the traditional line between economics and politics. This is plain enough when it is considered how the political and economic content of this plan are interwoven, and inter-determining, and from it arises the highly significant compulsion, that since here the dominating requirement is economic, economics may well decide, in preponderating force, the political trend.

What this may mean in Britain it is impossible to say, but it is worth noting that, if this analysis is valid, then the process might develop in which a conservative government gives its mandate to a policy for full employment, and the working out of that policy uncovers a basic need for action inconsistent with conservatism and consistent with the Left.

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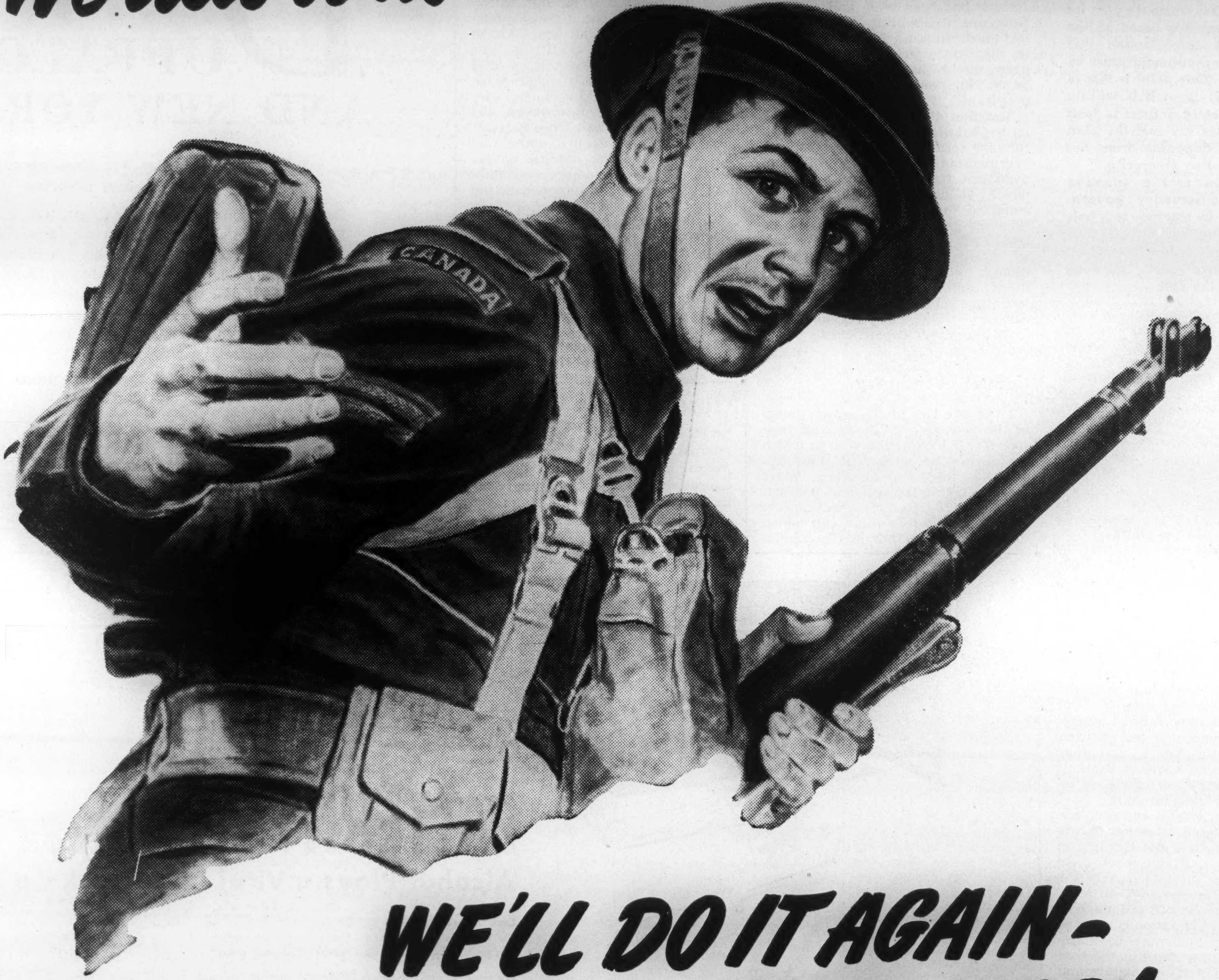

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